

ADAMS COUNTY MEN DRAWN FOR THE BIG DRAFT

First Names Received soon after Fateful Numbers are Found.

GREAT TASK PROGRESSING

Takes Much Longer than First Supposed but Many already Chosen.

MUST REPORT IN ORDER

Conewago Township Man First Adams County to be Drawn. East Berliner is the Second.

Emory Joseph Crowl, of Conewago township, was the first Adams County citizen to be drawn in the great National lottery. His number, 258, was the first to be selected this morning among the 2428 figures in the county's registration list and he enjoys the distinction of being the first resident to be called as a member of the great National Army. Others followed in quick succession.

At half past nine o'clock the drawing started and soon thereafter the Times began to get returns from Washington telling of the numbers as lifted. This office was besieged with inquiries all day long from anxious men who wanted to know where they stood in the big conscription plan, and by their relatives and friends who were equally concerned about it.

From the inquiries received at The Times office it is very apparent that comparatively few persons here understand the whole proceeding of the drawing. They are at a loss to know why all the registered men in the country are to be drawn if only 687,000 of the 9,650,000 are to be used.

The purpose of the drawing is simply to determine the order in which the men are to be called. For instance, it is expected that Adams County's quota will be about 350 men. The men drawn to-day will present themselves for physical examination in the order in which they are drawn, they will then have a chance to present their claims for exemption; if the claims are not sustained, they must serve in the National Army.

In every case the order in which they were drawn will figure. In other words, if the first 250 were found physically fit and to have no cause for exemption they would be the only ones taken, and the remainder of the list would be held for another possible draft later on.

As two-thirds of those who registered in Adams County asked exemption on Registration Day no such possibility as the above is expected, but it is believed many of these asked-exemptions will not be granted, and it is thought that 700 or 800 will supply the number necessary to make up Adams County's quota of physically fit and exemptionless men. Surely 1000 will do it, so that, if your number does not appear among the first thousand drawn, you may feel reasonably sure you will not be a part of the first draft.

The largest district in the United States—Detroit—has about 10,990 men registered, so that 10,500 numbers had to be given to cover everything and include any additions. Adams County has 2428 registered and all numbers over that figure did not concern this county. All from 1 to 2428 inclusive stand for Adams County men and are given below in the order in which they were drawn and in the order in which the men must present themselves to the Exemption Board.

The key system, outlined in The Times yesterday, had to be abandoned for seven cents. Trimmer's Busy 5, because of mistakes made by some registration boards and, instead of drawing only 1010 numbers, ten times that many had to be chosen.

The following is the list in Adams County as drawn up to three o'clock this afternoon. Others will follow: 258 Emory J. Crowl, Conewago Twp. 458. Ralph E. Kroft, East Berlin 1436. Stanley E. Bankard, Littlestown 854. Dorsey W. Sowers, Gettysburg 1894. O. E. Keefer, McSherrystown 1878. F. J. Eckenrode, McSherrystown 1095. Wm. Altland, New Oxford, RI 2022. Percy R. Haar, New Oxford 1455. D. H. Flickinger, Littlestown 783. George Geros, Gettysburg 1813. H. F. Brady, McSherrystown 1858. R. J. Wiernman, McSherrystown 2389. Wilbur L. Rebert, Hanover R6

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(Continued on Sixth Page)

HANOVER MAN HURT IN CHINA

J. D. Zumbrum Supposed to be One of Three Americans Shot in Pekin.

John D. Zumbrum, a former resident of Hanover, is believed to be the Zumbrum reported shot during the revolutionary battles in Pekin, China, within the last week. Bulletins sent to this country from China on Thursday mentioned the name of Zumbrum, a Pennsylvanian, now a civilian living in Pekin, and reported him to have been shot through the lower part of his left leg.

In a letter received by friends in Hanover from Zumbrum within the last week, and mailed on July 11 from Pekin, Zumbrum stated that in addressing him all that was necessary to do was to use the name Zumbrum, and that he would get it, as far as he knew he was the only man by that name in Pekin, and probably in China. The bulletin that carried the information of the misfortune here stated that he was not implicated in the fighting, but that the bullet which struck him was a stray one from a rifle during one of the street skirmishes.

Zumbrum has been in Pekin for some time, and is understood to be conducting a photograph gallery there. He has an aunt residing in Hanover, together with a large number of friends. It is understood that his condition is not serious.

The other Americans shot are Corporal J. E. Gault, of New York, and R. A. White, of Iowa. The latter was a civilian and was shot in the same way as Zumbrum. The initials given for the latter in the dispatch were A. R.

CHILD TAKES POISON

New Oxford Youngster Finds Tablet. Almost a Fatality.

Prompt action on the part of the parents in calling a physician and the hard work of the latter upon his arrival is credited with the saving of the life of Paul Miller, a small child of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller, of New Oxford, when the youngster found a small poisonous tablet and put it in his mouth.

The act of the child was discovered almost immediately after it had been committed, and after the tablet was taken from its mouth the physician was notified hurriedly. It took some time before the doctor was able to pronounce the lad out of danger.

SPECIAL sale of Tanglefoot fly paper for Saturday, five double sheets for seven cents. Trimmer's Busy 5, 10 and 25 Cent Store.—advertisement 1

THE Biglerville School Board will hold their carnival on August 11th instead of August 4th. Large parade with several bands and visiting orders.—advertisement 1

TOOTH brushes, powder, paste and mouth washes. All standard brands. People's Drug Store.—advertisement 1

THE Busy Workers of New Chester will hold a festival Saturday, July 21st.—advertisement 1

STATE INSISTS ON CLEAN TOWN

Will Step in and Take Charge unless Borough Handles Work on Own Account.

ALL PIG PENS MUST GO

Other Precautions Required to Safeguard Health of Citizens, Visitors, and the Soldiers.

Gettysburg faces the immediate taking over by the State Health Department of the sanitary—or unsanitary—conditions in the town. The removal of all hog pens from the borough, daily inspections of all premises in the town, and several other drastic forms of procedure must be followed or Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State Health Commissioner, will step in. Read the following:

Harrisburg, Pa., July 18, 1917. Mr. Charles Dougherty, President of Councils, Gettysburg, Pa. My dear Sir:

Unless the sanitary conditions of Gettysburg are improved immediately the State Department of Health will be compelled to take charge of your municipality under Act of Assembly providing for such emergencies.

Yours very truly, Samuel G. Dixon, Commissioner of Health.

Dr. B. F. Royer, representing Dr. Dixon and his department, was in Gettysburg on Thursday and made a thorough inspection of the town. He conferred with members of the local Board of Health and in the evening a special meeting of that body was held when it was determined to make the following recommendations at a specially called meeting of the town council to-night.

First, that all pig pens in the borough be abolished.

Second, that all water closets be so screened and darkened as to prevent the possible breeding of flies therein.

Third, that an inspector and supervisor—two men—be employed to make daily inspections of all premises in the town to see that sanitary conditions are maintained.

The suggestions to be made by the health board to the town council are in line with the recommendations of the State Department of Health, and it is well understood that, if these are not adopted, the State will step in and do the work for the borough, charging the town with the cost of the same which, in that event, will be much more than if the town were to do it with its own men. The board of health of Gettysburg will ask the council for an appropriation of between \$400 and \$500 to defray the expenses of this work for the three months period for which the camp is expected to continue.

For weeks the local board of health has been working to abate the numerous nuisances about the town and conditions have been relieved materially. But it requires the entire time of at least one man, and possibly two, to cover the entire town and sufficient appropriation must be granted by the council before this can be done by local health authorities.

There is apparently no alternative open but to comply with the mandates of the State Department of Health. Dr. Samuel G. Dixon usually means what he says and the town is up against a real proposition.

Many of the poor people of town, as well as those who are more comfortably fixed in this life's goods, rely upon their home-raised pork for their winter supply of meat and the action of abolishing all pig pens will work a decided hardship.

Councilmen are prepared generally to act on the course mapped out for them by the State and local health authorities—evidently having nothing to do but to submit and help with the work.

AFTER dinner mints just received. The "melt in your mouth" kind. Special 15 cents the pound. Trimmer's Busy 5, 10 and 25 Cent Store.—advertisement 1

MILLINERY store for sale. The White Shop. Inquire Mildred Dubbs Weidmayer.—advertisement 1

FOR SALE: one used Imperial touring car in A-1 condition. 40 h. p. large, roomy body, a dandy car for hiring purposes. If interested call on, or address, Adams Motor Co., Hanover, Pa.—advertisement 1

DRAFT IS ON

Entire Hour Required to Draw First Thousand Numbers.

(By Telegraph) Washington, July 20.—With clock-like precision the wheels of the draft started at half past nine o'clock this morning. It required some time, however, for things to get moving with any system and it was exactly two hours later when the thousandth number was drawn.

As 10,500 numbers are to be drawn it will be seen, that at this rate it would take twenty hours to complete the great lottery. It is believed, though, that things will go more rapidly as the draft proceeds and that it will be concluded during the evening.

In practically all the district enough will be chosen by early afternoon to cover the quotas in the first call and to allow for those barred through disability and on account of other reasons for exemption.

TO BEAT SAMMIES

Germany Wants to Exhaust French before they Can Fight.

(By United Press) Paris, July 20.—Germany is desperately trying to wear out France's military strength in the hope that she can penetrate her lines at all points before the American troops can get into the battle. This policy, it is believed, is responsible for Hindenburg's unremitting attacks on the Champagne and Aisne fronts.

After belittling the possibility of American aid in actual fighting, Germany is now beginning to realize that the entirely fresh United States troops may turn the tide unless the present fighting nations are more nearly exhausted than at this time.

BIG REUNION

8000 Attended Meeting of Reformed Church at Pen Mar.

The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Reformed Church of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia was held Thursday at Pen Mar Park. The attendance was estimated at 8000.

Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. William Mann Irvine, headmaster of Mercersburg Academy, and Rev. Dr. George Leslie Omwake, president of Ursinus College. Rev. Atwill Conner, Baltimore, offered prayer. The Heidelberg Male Octette and the Pen Mar Orchestra furnished music.

BOTH TO CO-OPERATE

Must Get at Submarine Bases with All Forces.

(By Telegraph) Washington, July 20.—Army men to-day agreed with naval authorities in authorizing an offensive movement against all submarine bases. They determined upon a policy which would send land and air forces to co-operate with the fleet. All agreed that the toll of tonnage taken by the submarines was distressingly large and that immediate steps had to be taken to check it effectively.

ALLIES MUST MOVE

No More Peace Offers from Germany Says Chancellor.

(By Cable) Amsterdam, July 20.—Germany will not make another peace offer. The peace she desires is that of a victor and it is the Allies who must make overtures to end the war. This was the challenge flung to the world by the new Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, in his maiden speech to the Reichstag yesterday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Clerk of the Courts Sheely has issued the following marriage licenses: John H. Tawney, son of B. F. Tawney, Gettysburg, and Mary B. Honbach, of McSherrystown.

Andrew A. Shonaker and Ruth B. Sprengle, both of Hamiltonban township.

SPECIAL sale of cocoa powder, the pound 14 cents. Trimmer's Busy 5, 10 and 25 Cent Store.—advertisement 1

SPECIAL sale of twelve quart galvanized pails, each 35 cents. Trimmer's Busy 5, 10 and 25 Cent Store.—advertisement 1

WANTED: six weeks' old pigs. E. W. Kissinger, R4, Gettysburg, Pa.—advertisement 1

FIRST RED CROSS SUPPLIES READY

Gettysburg Workers Prepare Fine Lot of Things for Use in War Zone.

SHIPMENTS MADE DIRECT

Boxes not to be Opened after they Have Left Gettysburg but Go Straight through.

The first box to be packed by the Gettysburg Red Cross organization is a box of assorted surgical supplies prepared by the Queen's Daughters of the Catholic Church containing:

- 3 doz. Gauze Bandages
- 20 doz. Gauze Compresses
- 3 doz. Gauze Rolls
- 20 doz. Gauze Sponges
- 3 doz. Gauze Drains
- 2 doz. Gauze Laparotomy Pads
- Another box now ready for shipment has been packed at the workshop at the Parish House. This contains:
- 64 doz. Muslin Bandages
- 5 doz. Flannel Bandages
- 8 1/2 doz. Crinoline Bandages
- 7 doz. Head Bandages
- 3 doz. T Bandages
- 13 doz. Triangular Bandages or Slings
- 6 doz. Abdominal Bandages
- 4 doz. Basswood Splints

The Littlestown and New Oxford Branches have each prepared a box containing the following:

- 64 doz. Muslin Bandages
- 5 doz. Crinoline Bandages
- 5 doz. Flannel Bandages
- 5 doz. Head Bandages
- 3 doz. T Bandages
- 5 doz. Triangular Bandages or Slings
- 3 doz. Abdominal Bandages
- 4 doz. Basswood Splints

All these boxes after they have been inspected and accepted by the Gettysburg Chapter are sent to the Bush Terminal, New York, from where they are forwarded directly to France without being opened. Several other boxes will be sent by the local Chapter next week.

SMITH—LYNCH

Will Reside at Mount Hermon. Wedding at Westminster.

Announcements have been received in Gettysburg of the wedding of Miss Katharine Lee Lynch and Louis Earle Smith which took place on Wednesday at Westminster. The bride is a daughter of Michael J. Lynch, of that place. Mr. Smith is a former resident of Chambersburg and a graduate of Gettysburg College in the class of 1908. Since completing his course here he has been teaching at the boys' school at Mount Hermon, Massachusetts, and they will reside there.

DROP INSPECTORS

Doctor Dixon Dismisses Forty Five Field Men Honorably.

Commissioner of Health Dixon on Thursday notified forty-five stream inspectors on field duty and eight inspectors-in-charge of their honorable discharge.

The notice set forth that the discharges were necessitated by the veto of items in the general appropriation bill for the salaries. There now are no inspectors in the field for the department, only the bureau office being maintained.

HANOVER CHORUS COMING

Men Will Sing on Gettysburg Academy Portico Next Week.

The Men's Chorus, of Hanover, has accepted an invitation to give a recital here next Thursday evening for the entertainment of the soldiers. The affair will take place on the portico of Gettysburg Academy, the hour to be announced later. Eighteen men compose the organization which is said to be one of special merit.

SPECIAL sale of fruit jars now going on. Ball's mason jars, pints 50 cents; quarts, 60 cents, and half gallon, 70 cents, the dozen. Jar caps, 25 cents the dozen. E-Z seal quarts, 60 cents dozen. Trimmer's Busy 5, 10 and 25 Cent Store.—advertisement 1

WANTED AT ONCE a small house or apartment, furnished, or unfurnished, conveniences. Apply Times office.—advertisement 1

TENNIS, baseball and sporting goods of all kinds. People's Drug Store.—advertisement 1

SPECIAL SERVICE

Sunday School Class will Hear Sermon in Methodist Church.

The Biederwolf Bible Class of the Methodist Sunday School at Waynesboro will come to Gettysburg on Sunday. A special sermon will be preached in the local Methodist church by Dr. R. S. Oyler and afterward they will go over the battlefield, taking luncheon there. The trip here will be by way of Rouseville, Jack's Mountain, and Fairfield. The return home will be by way of Caledonia and White Pine Sanatorium. Supper will be taken at Caledonia, where a sacred concert will be given for them.

SUNDAY CHAUTAUQUA

Union Meeting in the Tent in the Evening.

A union meeting will be held in the Chautauqua tent at 8 o'clock Sunday evening. The Chimes Company will have charge of the music, singing many favorite classics. The address will be made by Dr. M. W. Chase, the lecturer of Saturday afternoon. The local pastors will have part in the service. Chairs will be reserved for members of the town choirs near the platform.

TROLLEY LINE MAY BE SOLD

Hagerstown and Frederick Company may be Purchaser of System.

Negotiations looking toward the sale of the Chambersburg, Greencastle, and Waynesboro Trolley Company, the Waynesboro Electric Company, and the Mercersburg, Greencastle & Waynesboro Turnpike Company to the Hagerstown & Frederick Railway Company, are expected to be concluded within a few days. If favorable action is taken upon the proposition by the stockholders the property will pass into the hands of the new concern on August 10.

One of the reasons for the proposed sale is that Waynesboro is in need of additional electric power and that the Frederick and Hagerstown concern has a large plant at Security, Md., which it could use to advantage in operating the additional trackage as well as furnishing the needed current for power and lighting purposes.

For several days past an effort has been made to secure the consent of the stockholders and this work is now in progress.

It is not expected that the change in ownership of the various utilities will materially effect their operation except that they can be carried on more economically.

AT CHAUTAUQUA

Old Homestead Pleases. Program for Other Sessions.

"The Old Homestead" pleased a large audience at the Chautauqua Thursday evening. Their quartet was one of the best musical features of the week and the play was in capable hands.

This evening "The Future of Europe" will be the subject of a lecture by Hon. Percy Alden, M. P. The musical prelude will be given by the Symphonic Orchestral Club and Madame Shannon.

Saturday's Program

Afternoon: Junior Chautauqua play by the children, "Good Fairy Thrift"; the Chimes of Normandy Company in "The Village of Ding Dong Bell". Evening: "The Chimes of Normandy" presented by a full cast, chorus, and orchestra.

NOTICE to Eagles: There will be a special meeting of Gettysburg Aerie Friday evening, July 20th, at 8 p. m. A special deputy from the Grand Aerie will be present to investigate the condition of the local Aerie. Please notify all members whom you may see as business of importance will be transacted. J. B. Aumen, secretary.—advertisement 1

SPECIAL at our candy counter for Saturday of the following fine chocolates: P-nut squares; pineapple cream bars; crushed nut creams; p-nut puffs; coconut cream bars; nougates; marshmallow and caramels. The 25 cent kind, our price 21 cents pound. Trimmer's Busy 5, 10 and 25 Cent Store.—advertisement 1

FINE giant Pascal celery plants. The only kind worth growing. \$3.00 per thousand. Two thousand for \$5.00. F. E. Cremer, florist, Hanover, Pa.—advertisement 1

SEE Oyler and Spangler ad on another page.—advertisement 1

WILL NOT ALLOW FRUIT TO SPOIL

Peaches and Apples will be Taken in Hand by New Bureau of Markets.

DISPATCH SO PROPHECIES

One of First Duties of New Official will be to Look after Fruit of this Section.

According to dispatches from Harrisburg the first work of the new Bureau of Markets will be to prevent waste in the peach belt comprising Adams, Franklin, and other southern counties, and then in all apple growing sections of the State.

Pennsylvania's State authorities have power to seize carloads of foodstuffs of any kind when it appears that they are liable to spoil or be lost and there is need for them for the benefit of the public, under the terms of the Sproul bureau of markets bill approved by Governor Brumbaugh. The powers conferred under the bill are the broadest ever given to a State governmental agency in the matter of food and can be invoked to break a corner.

In Clause H, of Section 3, it is provided, "Whenever it shall appear that any agricultural products are liable to spoil or waste or depreciate in value for lack of ready market the bureau may take such steps as may be deemed advisable to benefit the producers, distributors and consumers thereof and to prevent waste."

There is also a provision that the bureau may investigate delays, embargoes, charges and the like and invoke the aid of the Courts to break up any improper combinations.

E. B. Dorsett, of Mansfield, will likely be put in charge of the bureau. Adams County orchardists have developed the marketing of their fruit so thoroughly and in such a scientific manner that there will rarely be an opportunity for a State representative to step in, think the growers.

HIGHWAY HEAD HERE

Met Local Men and then Left for Inspection of Road.

Traveling in his big Pierce-Arrow car, State Highway Commissioner Black arrived in Gettysburg about nine o'clock this morning, met members of the county commissioners, and with them started on the inspection of the Waynesboro, Greencastle, and Mercersburg turnpike, which it is proposed to have the State acquire, paying half of the cost and three counties the other half.

The party met the Franklin County commissioners at Waynesboro where they had dinner and then went on to McConnellsburg where they were scheduled to meet the Fulton County men.

Commenting on the trip the Chambersburg "Valley Spirit" says: "The notable point of this is that the commissioner, apparently, purposes to keep absolutely shy of the Lincoln Highway, a great national roadway which the state highway authorities have shamefully neglected and in this section, as common report says, have done much to unpopularize in order to advantage the William Penn Highway which seems to have been largely promoted as a political and Harrisburg institution."

"Of course for his ease and comfort the highway commissioner takes a choice way of reaching Mercersburg and Waynesboro by avoiding the Lincoln Highway, which latter would run him through the two important county seats of Adams and Franklin. A ride over the Lincoln Highway between Gettysburg and Chambersburg would, we fear, put the commissioner in such physical and mental condition as to make him unfit to transact the business which he has been called to attend to. There is no public roadway of general travel in the state that is in such deplorable condition as the line between the Adams and Franklin county seats. For the personal comfort of the commissioner he does well to shrink from it."

SPECIAL sale of congoeum door mats, ten cents each. Trimmer's Busy 5, 10 and 25 Cent Store.—advertisement 1

CALVES WANTED: highest cash prices. Both 'phones. G. W. Reichle.—advertisement 1



THE GETTYSBURG TIMES.



FIFTEENTH YEAR

GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 20th, 1917.

PRICE TWO CENTS

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1752. A. H. Noel, Hanover, R5
1117. Jos. F. Moore, New Oxford, R1
1572. Marion J. Sanders, Fairfield
1748. Frank T. Miller, Hanover R6
2195. Charles J. Staub, Hampton
837. Earl R. Swope, Gettysburg
2036. Joseph M. Boist, New Oxford
337. Lawrence E. Smith, Hanover
676. E. J. Dillman, Littlestown, R4
275. Lawrence I. Henschke, Hanover
509. Franklin B. Cluck, Fairfield
564. D. C. Deardoff, Gettysburg, R5
2166. David P. Hikes, New Oxford
945. Carl A. Sheppard, Gettysburg
1732. Geo. Wm. Hoff, Hanover, R5
596. Ross A. Knipple, Gettysburg, R5
1267. Hanson C. Deardoff, Orrtanna
2148. R. G. Decker, York Springs
536. Henry W. Baker, Orrtanna, R2
1495. John L. Renner, Littlestown
548. F. E. Carbaugh, Biglerville, R2
126. John F. Zinn, Hanover, No. 6
1679. Andrew E. Starnier, Aspers
1237. William C. Briner, Iron Springs
784. Plus Hamm, Gettysburg
1732. Geo. Wm. Hoff, Hanover, R5
755. Charles C. Culp, Gettysburg
107. John J. Little, Hanover, No. 6
1546. Augustus J. Cool, Fairfield
1563. M. C. Overholzer, Emmitsburg
2099. Chas. E. Mause, New Oxford
1369. E. E. Brough, York Springs
616. H. John Nary, Orrtanna
373. T. R. Crushong, Gettysburg R2
1676. John W. Stover, Gardners
1266. Wm. F. Daywalt, Iron Springs
1891. J. A. Kinder, McSherrystown
775. Leopold Frend, Gettysburg
486. M. R. Moritz, Gettysburg
349. John W. Weaver, Hanover

(Continued on Sixth Page)

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In a letter received by friends in Hanover from Zumbrum within the last week, and mailed on July 11 from Pekin, Zumbrum stated that in addressing him all that was necessary to do was to use the name Zumbrum, and that he would get it, as far as he knew he was the only man by that name in Pekin, and probably in China. The bulletin that carried the information of the misfortune here stated that he was not implicated in the fighting, but that the bullet which struck him was a stray one from a rifle during one of the street skirmishes.

Zumbrum has been in Pekin for some time, and is understood to be conducting a photograph gallery there. He has an aunt residing in Hanover, together with a large number of friends. It is understood that his condition is not serious.

The other Americans shot are Corporal J. E. Gault, of New York, and R. A. White, of Iowa. The latter was a civilian and was shot in the same way as Zumbrum. The initials given for the latter in the dispatch were A. R.

CHILD TAKES POISON

New Oxford Youngster Finds Tablet. Almost a Fatality.

Prompt action on the part of the parents in calling a physician and the hard work of the latter upon his arrival is credited with the saving of the life of Paul Miller, a small child of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller, of New Oxford, when the youngster found a small poisonous tablet and put it in his mouth.

The act of the child was discovered almost immediately after it had been committed, and after the tablet was taken from its mouth the physician was notified hurriedly. It took some time before the doctor was able to pronounce the lad out of danger.

SPECIAL sale of Tanglefoot fly paper for Saturday, five double sheets for seven cents. Trimmer's Busy 5, 10 and 25 Cent Store.—advertisement 1

THE Biglerville School Board will hold their carnival on August 11th instead of August 4th. Large parade with several bands and visiting orders.—advertisement 1

TOOTH brushes, powder, paste and mouth washes. All standard brands. People's Drug Store.—advertisement 1

THE Busy Workers of New Chester will hold a festival Saturday, July 21st.—advertisement 1

STATE INSISTS ON CLEAN TOWN

Will Step in and Take Charge unless Borough Handles Work on Own Account.

ALL PIG PENS MUST GO

Other Precautions Required to Safeguard Health of Citizens, Visitors, and the Soldiers.

Gettysburg faces the immediate taking over by the State Health Department of the sanitary—or unsanitary—conditions in the town. The removal of all hog pens from the borough, daily inspections of all premises in the town, and several other drastic forms of procedure must be followed or Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State Health Commissioner, will step in. Read the following:

Harrisburg, Pa., July 18, 1917. Mr. Charles Dougherty, President of Councils, Gettysburg, Pa.

My dear Sir: Unless the sanitary conditions of Gettysburg are improved immediately the State Department of Health will be compelled to take charge of your municipality under Act of Assembly providing for such emergencies.

Yours very truly, Samuel G. Dixon, Commissioner of Health.

Dr. B. F. Royer, representing Dr. Dixon and his department, was in Gettysburg on Thursday and made a thorough inspection of the town. He conferred with members of the local Board of Health and in the evening a special meeting of that body was held when it was determined to make the following recommendations at a specially called meeting of the town council to-night.

First, that all pig pens in the borough be abolished.

Second, that all water closets be so screened and darkened as to prevent the possible breeding of flies therein.

Third, that an inspector and supervisor—two men—be employed to make daily inspections of all premises in the town to see that sanitary conditions are maintained.

The suggestions to be made by the health board to the town council are in line with the recommendations of the State Department of Health, and it is well understood that, if these are not adopted, the State will step in and do the work for the borough, charging the town with the cost of the same which, in that event, will be much more than if the town were to do it with its own men. The board of health of Gettysburg will ask the council for an appropriation of between \$400 and \$500 to defray the expenses of this work for the three months period for which the camp is expected to continue.

For weeks the local board of health has been working to abate the numerous nuisances about the town and conditions have been relieved materially. But it requires the entire time of at least one man, and possibly two, to cover the entire town and sufficient appropriation must be granted by the council before this can be done by local health authorities.

There is apparently no alternative open but to comply with the mandates of the State Department of Health. Dr. Samuel G. Dixon usually means what he says and the town is up against a real proposition.

Many of the poor people of town, as well as those who are more comfortably fixed in this life's goods, rely upon their home-raised pork for their winter supply of meat and the action of abolishing all pig pens will work a decided hardship.

Councilmen are prepared generally to act on the course mapped out for them by the State and local health authorities—evidently having nothing to do but to submit and help with the work.

AFTER dinner mints just received. The "melt in your mouth" kind. Special 15 cents the pound. Trimmer's Busy 5, 10 and 25 Cent Store.—advertisement 1

MILLINERY store for sale. The White Shop. Inquire Mildred Dubbs Weidmayer.—advertisement 1

FOR SALE: one used Imperial touring car in A-1 condition. 40 h. p. large, roomy body, a dandy car for hiring purposes. If interested call on, or address, Adams Motor Co., Hanover, Pa.—advertisement 1

DRAFT IS ON

Entire Hour Required to Draw First Thousand Numbers.

(By Telegraph) Washington, July 20—With clock-like precision the wheels of the draft started at half past nine o'clock this morning. It required some time, however, for things to get moving with any system and it was exactly two hours later when the thousandth number was drawn.

As 10,500 numbers are to be drawn it will be seen, that at this rate it would take twenty one hours to complete the great lottery. It is believed, though, that things will go more rapidly as the draft proceeds and that it will be concluded during the evening.

In practically all the district enough will be chosen by early afternoon to cover the quotas in the first call and to allow for those barred through disability and on account of other reasons for exemption.

TO BEAT SAMMIES

Germany Wants to Exhaust French before they Can Fight.

(By United Press)

Paris, July 20—Germany is desperately trying to wear out France's military strength in the hope that she can penetrate her lines at all points before the American troops can get into the battle. This policy, it is believed, is responsible for Hindenburg's unremitting attacks on the Champagne and Aisne fronts.

After belittling the possibility of American aid in actual fighting, Germany is now beginning to realize that the entirely fresh United States troops may turn the tide unless the present fighting nations are more nearly exhausted than at this time.

BIG REUNION

8000 Attended Meeting of Reformed Church at Pen Mar.

The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Reformed Church of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia was held Thursday at Pen Mar Park. The attendance was estimated at 8000.

Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. William Mann Irvine, headmaster of Mercersburg Academy, and Rev. Dr. George Leslie Omwake, president of Ursinus College. Rev. Atvill Conner, Baltimore, offered prayer. The Heidelberg Male Octette and the Pen Mar Orchestra furnished music.

BOTH TO CO-OPERATE

Must Get at Submarine Bases with All Forces.

(By Telegraph)

Washington, July 20—Army men to-day agreed with naval authorities in authorizing an offensive movement against all submarine bases. They determined upon a policy which would send land and air forces to co-operate with the fleet. All agreed that the toll of tonnage taken by the submarines was distressingly large and that immediate steps had to be taken to check it effectively.

ALLIES MUST MOVE

No More Peace Offers from Germany Says Chancellor.

(By Cable)

Amsterdam, July 20—Germany will not make another peace offer. The peace she desires is that of a victor and it is the Allies who must make overtures to end the war. This was the challenge flung to the world by the new Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, in his maiden speech to the Reichstag yesterday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Clerk of the Courts Sheely has issued the following marriage licenses: John H. Tawney, son of B. F. Tawney, Gettysburg, and Mary B. Hombach, of McSherrystown.

Andrew A. Slonaker and Ruth B. Sprengle, both of Hamiltonban township.

SPECIAL sale of cocoa powder, the pound 14 cents. Trimmer's Busy 5, 10 and 25 Cent Store.—advertisement 1

SPECIAL sale of twelve quart galvanized pails, each 35 cents. Trimmer's Busy 5, 10 and 25 Cent Store.—advertisement 1

WANTED: six weeks' old pigs. E. W. Kissinger, R4, Gettysburg, Pa.—advertisement 1

FIRST RED CROSS SUPPLIES READY

Gettysburg Workers Prepare Fine Lot of Things for Use in War Zone.

SHIPMENTS MADE DIRECT

Boxes not to be Opened after they Have Left Gettysburg but Go Straight through.

The first box to be packed by the Gettysburg Red Cross organization is a box of assorted surgical supplies prepared by the Queen's Daughters of the Catholic Church containing:

3 doz. Gauze Bandages
20 doz. Gauze Compresses
3 doz. Gauze Rolls
20 doz. Gauze Sponges
3 doz. Gauze Drains
2 doz. Gauze Laparotomy Pads

Another box now ready for shipment has been packed at the workshop at the Parish House. This contains:

64 doz. Muslin Bandages
5 doz. Flannel Bandages
8½ doz. Crinoline Bandages
7 doz. Head Bandages
3 doz. T Bandages
13 doz. Triangular Bandages or Slings
6 doz. Abdominal Bandages
4 doz. Basswood Splints

The Littlestown and New Oxford Branches have each prepared a box containing the following:

64 doz. Muslin Bandages
5 doz. Crinoline Bandages
5 doz. Flannel Bandages
5 doz. Head Bandages
3 doz. T Bandages
5 doz. Triangular Bandages or Slings
3 doz. Abdominal Bandages
4 doz. Basswood Splints

All these boxes after they have been inspected and accepted by the Gettysburg Chapter are sent to the Bush Terminal, New York, from where they are forwarded directly to France without being opened. Several other boxes will be sent by the local Chapter next week.

SMITH—LYNCH

Will Reside at Mount Hermon. Wedding at Westminster.

Announcements have been received in Gettysburg of the wedding of Miss Katharine Lee Lynch and Louis Earle Smith which took place on Wednesday at Westminster. The bride is a daughter of Michael J. Lynch, of that place. Mr. Smith is a former resident of Chambersburg and a graduate of Gettysburg College in the class of 1908. Since completing his course here he has been teaching at the boys' school at Mount Hermon, Massachusetts, and they will reside there.

DROP INSPECTORS

Doctor Dixon Dismisses Forty Five Field Men Honorably.

Commissioner of Health Dixon on Thursday notified forty-five stream inspectors on field duty and eight inspectors-in-charge of their honorable discharge.

The notice set forth that the discharges were necessitated by the veto of items in the general appropriation bill for the salaries. There now are no inspectors in the field for the department, only the bureau office being maintained.

HANOVER CHORUS COMING

Men Will Sing on Gettysburg Academy Portico Next Week.

The Men's Chorus, of Hanover, has accepted an invitation to give a recital here next Thursday evening for the entertainment of the soldiers. The affair will take place on the portico of Gettysburg Academy, the hour to be announced later. Eighteen men compose the organization which is said to be one of special merit.

SPECIAL sale of fruit jars now going on. Ball's mason jars, pints 50 cents; quarts, 60 cents, and half gallon, 70 cents, the dozen. Jar caps, 25 cents the dozen. E-Z seal quarts, 60 cents dozen. Trimmer's Busy 5, 10 and 25 Cent Store.—advertisement 1

WANTED AT ONCE a small house or apartment, furnished, or unfurnished, conveniences. Apply Times office.—advertisement 1

TENNIS, baseball and sporting goods of all kinds. People's Drug Store.—advertisement 1

SPECIAL SERVICE

Sunday School Class will Hear Sermon in Methodist Church.

The Biederwolf Bible Class of the Methodist Sunday School at Waynesboro will come to Gettysburg on Sunday. A special sermon will be preached in the local Methodist church by Dr. R. S. Oyler and afterward they will go over the battlefield, taking luncheon there. The trip here will be by way of Rouzerville, Jack's Mountain, and Fairfield. The return home will be by way of Caledonia and White Pine Sanatorium. Supper will be taken at Caledonia, where a sacred concert will be given for them.

SUNDAY CHAUTAUQUA

Union Meeting in the Tent in the Evening.

A union meeting will be held in the Chautauqua tent at 8 o'clock Sunday evening. The Chimes Company will have charge of the music, singing many favorite classics. The address will be made by Dr. M. W. Chase, the lecturer of Saturday afternoon. The local pastors will have part in the service. Chairs will be reserved for members of the town choirs near the platform.

TROLLEY LINE MAY BE SOLD

Hagerstown and Frederick Company may be Purchaser of System.

Negotiations looking toward the sale of the Chambersburg, Greencastle, and Waynesboro Trolley Company, the Waynesboro Electric Company and the Mercersburg, Greencastle & Waynesboro Turnpike Company to the Hagerstown & Frederick Railway Company, are expected to be concluded within a few days. If favorable action is taken upon the proposition by the stockholders the property will pass into the hands of the new concern on August 10.

One of the reasons for the proposed sale is that Waynesboro is in need of additional electric power and that the Frederick and Hagerstown concern has a large plant at Security, Md., which it could use to advantage in operating the additional trackage as well as furnishing the needed current for power and lighting purposes.

For several days past an effort has been made to secure the consent of the stockholders and this work is now in progress.

It is not expected that the change in ownership of the various utilities will materially effect their operation except that they can be carried on more economically.

AT CHAUTAUQUA

Old Homestead Pleases. Program for Other Sessions.

"The Old Homestead" pleased a large audience at the Chautauqua Thursday evening. Their quartet was one of the best musical features of the week and the play was in capable hands.

This evening "The Future of Europe" will be the subject of a lecture by Hon. Percy Alden, M. P. The musical prelude will be given by the Symphonic Orchestra Club and Madame Shannon.

Saturday's Program

Afternoon: Junior Chautauqua play by the children, "Good Fairy Thrift"; the Chimes of Normandy Company in "The Village of Ding Dong Bell".

Evening: "The Chimes of Normandy" presented by a full cast, chorus, and orchestra.

NOTICE to Eagles: There will be a special meeting of Gettysburg Aerie Friday evening, July 20th, at 8 p. m. A special deputy from the Grand Aerie will be present to investigate the condition of the local Aerie. Please notify all members whom you may see as business of importance will be transacted. J. B. Aument, secretary.—advertisement 1

SPECIAL at our candy counter for Saturday of the following fine chocolates: P-nut squares; pineapple cream bars; crushed nut creams; p-nut puffs; coconut cream bars; nougats; marshmallow and caramels. The 25 cent kind, our price 21 cents pound. Trimmer's Busy 5, 10 and 25 Cent Store.—advertisement 1

FINE giant Pascal celery plants. The only kind worth growing. \$3.00 per thousand. Two thousand for \$5.00. F. E. Cremer, florist, Hanover, Pa.—advertisement 1

WILL NOT ALLOW FRUIT TO SPOIL

Peaches and Apples will be Taken in Hand by New Bureau of Markets.

DISPATCH SO PROPHECIES

One of First Duties of New Official will be to Look after Fruit of this Section.

According to dispatches from Harrisburg the first work of the new Bureau of Markets will be to prevent waste in the peach belt comprising Adams, Franklin, and other southern counties, and then in all apple growing sections of the State.

Pennsylvania's State authorities have power to seize carloads of foodstuffs of any kind when it appears that they are liable to spoil or be lost and there is need for them for the benefit of the public, under the terms of the Sproul bureau of markets bill approved by Governor Brumbaugh. The powers conferred under the bill are the broadest ever given to a State governmental agency in the matter of food and can be invoked to break a corner.

In Clause H, of Section 3, it is provided, "Whenever it shall appear that any agricultural products are liable to spoil or waste or depreciate in value for lack of ready market the bureau may take such steps as may be deemed advisable to benefit the producers, distributors and consumers thereof and to prevent waste."

There is also a provision that the bureau may investigate delays, embargoes, charges and the like and invoke the aid of the Courts to break up any improper combinations.

E. B. Dorsett, of Mansfield, will likely be put in charge of the bureau.

Adams County orchardists have developed the marketing of their fruit so thoroughly and in such a scientific manner that there will rarely be an opportunity for a State representative to step in, think the growers.

HIGHWAY HEAD HERE

Met Local Men and then Left for Inspection of Road.

Traveling in his big Pierce-Arrow car, State Highway Commissioner Black arrived in Gettysburg about nine o'clock this morning, met members of the county commissioners, and with them started on the inspection of the Waynesboro, Greencastle, and Mercersburg turnpike, which it is proposed to have the State acquire, paying half of the cost and three counties the other half.

The party met the Franklin County commissioners at Waynesboro where they had dinner and then went on to McConnellsburg where they were scheduled to meet the Fulton County men.

Commenting on the trip the Chambersburg "Valley Spirit" says:

"The notable point of this is that the commissioner, apparently, purposes to keep absolutely shy of the Lincoln Highway, a great national roadway which the state highway authorities have shamefully neglected and in this section, as common report says, have done much to unpopularize in order to advantage the William Penn Highway which seems to have been largely promoted as a political and Harrisburg institution.

"Of course for his ease and comfort the highway commissioner takes a choice way of reaching Mercersburg and Waynesboro by avoiding the Lincoln Highway, which later would run him through the two important county seats of Adams and Franklin. A ride over the Lincoln Highway between Gettysburg and Chambersburg would, we fear, put the commissioner in such physical and mental condition as to make him unfit to transact the business which he has been called to attend to. There is no public roadway of general travel in the state that is in such deplorable condition as the line between the Adams and Franklin county seats. For the personal comfort of the commissioner he does well to shrink from it."

SPECIAL sale of congoletum door mats, ten cents each. Trimmer's Busy 5, 10 and 25 Cent Store.—advertisement 1

CALVES WANTED: highest cash prices. Both 'phones. G. W. Reichle.—advertisement 1

SEE Oyler and Spangler ad on another page.—advertisement 1

REICHSTAG FIRM FOR PEACE

Round Up of Forces Show 221 For It.

CONSERVATIVES HAVE PLAN

Paris Newspaper Says the Kaiser Contemplates Proposing Complete Disarmament of All Nations.

Amsterdam, July 26.—The Berlin Tageblatt says the committee of the majority parties in the German reichstag have unanimously decided to move the peace resolution.

Previously the committee was divided, two members of the center and one liberal disagreeing with the majority. The Tageblatt says that in the reichstag 221 deputies will vote for the peace resolution.

The conservatives have decided to submit an alternative resolution on the aims of the war from the annexationist standpoint. A test vote between this and the bloc resolution will come up Friday. A majority of the reichstag, though perhaps a small one, is claimed for the latter.

Admiral von Tirpitz has telegraphed an appeal to Ernst Bassermann, the national liberal leader, who is now an invalid, to leave the sanatorium where he is under treatment, and assist in the fight against the bloc resolution. The von Tirpitz message says:

"No passing food difficulties or war weariness must be allowed to soften the German people's determination and render possible a peace which would threaten the future of Germany and its working classes. The bulk of the national liberals will probably vote against the non-annexionist resolution."

A despatch to the Paris Temps from Geneva, says the German government, according to reliable information, meditates the dramatic proposal to its enemies and to the world of a complete disarmament, except for sufficient forces to maintain compulsory peace by compulsory arbitration.

"The German government," says the Temps, "while allowing the solution of the internal crisis to appear as a success for the pan-Germans, has in view a maneuver of a quite different aspect. The bellicose declaration which resound, and will perhaps continue in Berlin, will be nothing but the prologue designed to represent Germany as invincible. Afterwards, perhaps sooner than is expected, will come the theatrical initiative in which Germany will show a disposition to disarm."

Peace by Negotiation. Washington, July 26.—Peace by negotiations, without annexations, but with the freedom of the seas as a fundamental condition, will be the substance of the German reichstag proposals for peace, according to an official forecast.

Information has reached the state department concerning the program that has been formulated by a majority of the members of the reichstag, consisting principally of sections from the centre conservatives and Social Democrats, but including also many individuals from other parties.

The significant feature is that it lays stress on three things which have in the past occupied the principal place in President Wilson's own program of peace. They not only demand the freedom of the seas and agree to a peace without annexations, but insist also on a peace that shall leave no sting, without after-war enemies and that shall become a perpetual reconciliation among the nations.

BREWERY INVESTORS UNITE

Not Opposing Prohibition, But Seeking Compensation.

New York, July 26.—Organization of the National Investors' Protective League for the avowed purpose of preventing the wiping out of investments in breweries or prohibition, was announced here.

The organization, it was said, is not opposing prohibition, but is seeking compensation for property and will send legislative representatives to Washington and to every state capital in the country.

"There is \$100,000,000 invested in brewery securities," said the announcement, "and these are held by about 100,000 investors. They have never had any say in legislation. With what out of the market, the saloons would have to close up, for they cannot make a profit on beer. This would wipe out the breweries and their securities would become valueless."

Horse Breaks Neck on Tree. Smyrna, Del., July 26.—A horse owned by William A. Broadway broke its neck in a most peculiar manner when after breaking loose from a post, the animal ran down the main street of the town into a tree in front of the residence of Postmaster A. Lee Cummings, where it broke its neck into a tree with such force as to break its neck.

Louisiana Will Have Constabulary. Baton Rouge, La., July 26.—The Louisiana senate in extra session, finally passed house bills providing for the creation of a state constabulary during the war, and for the creation of a state council of defense.

Miss Cora Belle Carling has returned to her home at Glen Gardner, N. J., after a visit with Miss Margaret Kendeheart, West Middle street.

TOMPKINS BARES KILLING OF THREE

Admits He Slew the Humphries Family.

COULD NOT REPAY LOAN

Man in Jail at Ebensburg, Pa., Confesses He Murdered Business Partner, Wife and Son.

Ebensburg, Pa., July 26.—George C. Tompkins, of Philadelphia, made a complete confession that he murdered Mr. and Mrs. Edmund I. Humphries and their fifteen-year-old son near Carrollton, Pa.

The confession of Tompkins, who was a business partner of Humphries, was made in the Ebensburg jail.

The confession revealed Tompkins' motive.

"I killed them because they hounded me," he cried. "I was in trouble financially and they would not let up, but insisted on the payment of obligations which I could in no wise meet."

Tompkins is said to have owed Mrs. Humphries \$1000.

For days the police, aided by Pittsburg detectives have been weaving a net of evidence around Tompkins. The last link in the chain was obtained, he said, when they got conclusive evidence that the revolver used in the killing of the Humphries family was purchased by Tompkins.

Realizing the futility of combating the evidence that had been piled up against him, Tompkins decided to make a clean breast of the affair.

While sitting in the office of Warden Knease, of the Ebensburg jail, Tompkins who was talking with his wife and father, turned suddenly to Warden Knease and announced:

"Mr. Knease, I killed those three people. I killed them all. I killed Humphries in the cornfield. I bought the gun in Johnstown."

Mrs. Tompkins threw her arms about her husband's neck and cried bitterly. His father, with bowed head, stood speechless until his son had finished his dramatic recital.

Attorney John Evans, who had been retained by Tompkins, also heard the confession.

Following the confession, Tompkins was led back to his cell.

Outwardly he exhibited little nervousness and, according to jail authorities, appeared to be the same cool and collected man who for days has pleaded innocence and aided the police in their hunt for evidence.

Tompkins' case will be presented to the September grand jury, and, according to stories circulated by friends of the slayer, he will plead insanity.

Despite the confession, Tompkins did not explain his motive for the crime, but will be asked to clear up that phase of the mystery.

Mrs. Tompkins left the jail for her hotel, and, after recovering from the shock sustained when her husband confessed, said she would return immediately to her home in Philadelphia.

"I can't believe it," sobbed Mrs. Tompkins as she left the jail.

The Humphries family was murdered on July 15 while on an automobile trip to Philadelphia.

GETS LETTER, TAKES POISON

Young Man Tries Suicide After Receiving Missive From Girl.

Cumberland, Md., July 26.—Following the receipt of a letter from Miss Pauline Seeflake, Reading, Walter S. Stokes, twenty-five years old, Baltimore and Ohio fireman, attempted suicide by swallowing poison.

He fought the police when they placed him in an ambulance. As he entered the Western Maryland hospital he is said to have remarked, "She had no business to say what she did."

The letter, written in red ink, said: "A friend of mine that is in the army had been home for five days and, on what an exciting time we had. He told me next door to us. He said he had made tears come to our eyes when he gave us good-byes."

According to friends of Stokes, he is engaged to the girl and is to be married on August 15. His home is in Seattle.

AMERICANS FIGHT MEXICANS

U. S. Troops Rushed to Scene of Combat, a Remote Spot.

Victory, Texas, July 26.—American and Mexican soldiers were fighting across the Rio Grande at Copal, Aguas, an outpost on the border eighty miles west of Mission, according to telephone cables here.

Every available automobile has been pressed into service to transport soldiers to the scene. Troops at McAllen and other nearby towns are reported to be hurried to Copal.

The battles have no deaths and military authorities are reticent.

On the Arizona side of the place, where a small detachment of American soldiers were engaged in the Mexican bandits, during the border battle, about two years ago, at which time several Americans were killed.

This scene is in a remote section.

Marine Killed in France. Sherwood, Wis., July 26.—A message received states that Robert Musko, with of this city, a member of the U. S. M. C., has been killed in France. No details were given.

Mrs. Harrison Harbaugh, York street, is spending the day at the home of her parents at Seven Stars.

LIEUT. COL. GUTHRIE

Killed Officer Who Aids British Recruiting Here.



Photo by American Press Association.

LIMIT PRICE FIXING TO FOOD AND FUEL

Senate Votes For Commission of Three.

Washington, July 26.—A compromise food control bill drafted in bipartisan conferences of leaders, was adopted by the senate by a vote of sixty to sixteen as a substitute for administration measures.

It provides that only feeds, food and fuels, including kerosene and gasoline, shall be placed under government control and administered by a board of food administration of three salaried members instead of a single individual.

The substitute leaves the appointment of the chairman to the president. This means that Herbert C. Hoover will remain at the head of the food administration, but will have two associates.

The senate rejected, forty-four to twenty-eight, an amendment by Senator Kenyon, Republican, Iowa, to extend control to iron ore and its products, hemp, binding twine, farm implements and tools.

Party lines were not observed in the vote, which, while tentative, is expected to lead to the final broad extension of government control.

Implicit endorsement was given Herbert C. Hoover, the food administrator by another vote, after a sharp tilt between Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, and Senator Hollis, Democrat, New Hampshire. Without division, the senate rejected an amendment by Senator Reed, to have the bill administered by a board of five instead of three members.

WON'T JOIN ALLIED CONFAB

U. S. Declines Invitation to Enter Discussion on Balkans.

Washington, July 26.—The United States has been officially invited by the allied governments to participate in the international conference in Paris, some time this month.

It has declined to do so for the present, it will not be necessary to take part in such meetings not directly affecting this country's part in the war.

It was officially explained at the state department that while this course was followed at present, it is not to be taken to indicate a permanent policy.

The Paris conference was said to be the invitation to be largely military, and, upon the Balkan situation. The United States has no present direct interest in that question, except as it reacts on the American position.

It is deemed unnecessary to interfere in military and diplomatic questions with which it has no immediate concern.

Insurance For Aviators. Washington, July 26.—The advisory committee of government has asked the secretary of war, the navy and the treasury and the congressional military and naval committees to consider the advisability of government insurance of aviators. This would be in cooperation with private companies.

A general plan for insuring sailors and soldiers is now being worked out by the treasury.

Mob Seeks to Lynch Negro. Lynchburg, Va., July 26.—A mob of 250 Charlotte county farmers captured Albert Barrett, a negro, and his four, ten-year-old son, alleged slayers of W. T. Reach, a white farmer, after a three-day hunt. Barrett is said to have confessed. The mob is en route to Red House, bent on lynching the two Barretts, the negro's wife and his daughter.

E. V. Sheely and daughter, of Memphis, Tennessee, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sanders, East Middle street.

The Wensky band will give a concert at Iysonia Saturday evening, July 21st. Everybody welcome.

TO DRAW NEW ARMY TODAY

Blunders in New Jersey Force Change of Plans.

WILL CONSUME TEN HOURS

All of 10,000,000 Registrants Will be placed on Conscript List in Order in Which They Are Drafted.

Washington, July 26.—Because of errors in procedure of local boards, particularly in New Jersey, Provost Marshal General Crowder abandoned the entire elaborate plan for the war army, drawing today, as previously announced.

A full drawing of numbers from one to between 10,000 and 11,000 will be made today instead. More than ten hours will be required to complete the task. Every registrant will be drawn and placed on the draft list.

The error discovered was the failure of the local boards involved to submit registration cards from various registration precincts before they began placing on them the serial number required by the regulations. The result in these sections might have been under the original plan, to take the entire quota of one of these districts from a single registration precinct.

Provost Marshal General Crowder issued this statement:

"Advices received by long distance telephone indicate that in certain areas the boards, in numbering registration cards, have kept the cards segregated by election districts and that serial numbers have been assigned to the whole group for a board while the cards were thus segregated. If the drawing is conducted as originally planned, in groups of 1000, the result will be that considerable proportion of certain election districts will be brought up for examination together.

"This will result in drafting persons from one locality within the jurisdiction of a board before any person is drawn from another locality within the same jurisdiction.

"For this reason it has been decided to abandon the drawing by thousands and to draw 10,000 numbers, which is in excess of the highest number of cards under the jurisdiction of any board.

"The only change in the plan will be that there will be one drawing instead of two.

"The advantage will be greater simplicity. The disadvantage will be that the drawing will require ten hours to complete."

The total number to be accepted is 687,000. As it is estimated that fifty per cent of the men called before the local boards will be exempt, each board will be directed to call double the number of its quota for examination, in the order their number appears on the district list after the drawing.

GUARD MAY GO SOUTH AUG. 1

Officers Do Not Look For Troop Movement Before Then.

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SINKING A SUBMARINE.

How the U-29 and Its Daring Crew Were Sent to the Bottom.

Von Weddigen, the hero of the German submarine service, after sinking the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy was promoted to a better ship and took command of the U-29, in comparison with the U-9 a bigish brute, a regular "peach," almost an undersea liner.

After a hard day on the job, looking for game in the upper North sea, the U-29 went "to sleep," resting with a slight negative buoyancy on a shelving sand bank. Outside of the watch officer and the regular standing watch, all hands must have turned in, sleeping in their leather suits. It is supposed that, as the watch at the telephones heard the nearing propeller beats of a British destroyer screen, the alarm was sounded—"Tauch station!"—with every man flying to his post.

One might imagine that Von Weddigen waited; that the microphones vibrated the slow chugs of big ship propellers, which told him that the British fleet was approaching. Blowing his adjusting tank to a submerged trim, he came to fighting position. His periscope tipped the surface.

He was lucky enough to come between the two columns of the British grand fleet, steaming in line of squadrons, with the Iron Duke leading the right column, flying Jellicoe's flag. The periscope of the U-29 showed up half-way between the squadrons, six cables apart. She got off her torpedo, which passed under the Iron Duke. Immediately she fired No. 2, which also missed, going astern. Because of danger of smashing their own ships none of the British gun crews dared to fire at the German submarine.

But after the second torpedo something went wrong with the U-29. Either the valves failed to work, which by taking water into compensating tanks, were to equalize the weight of the discharged torpedoes, or at the instant the diving rudder man failed in giving enough "down rudder." At any rate, the nose of the submarine shot up above the water.

She started immediately to begin to dive, but the dreadnaught, third in the left column, swung out of line and went full speed for the U boat. The big ship caught her on the ram, spearing her like a whale, and raised her along the cutwater until the submarine was half out of water—a flash, a grinding smash, the U-29 balancing first one way, then the other, and finally dropping, the lettered bow foremost. The dreadnaught swung back into column. Without a signal being made, without a shot fired, the grand fleet proceeded.

This is the true story of how Von Weddigen perished. It came from a man who saw it with his own eyes—Henry Reuterdahl in Saturday Evening Post.

THE KITCHEN CUPBOARD

WEEK END MENU.

SATURDAY—BREAKFAST. Diced Pineapple With Strawberries. Cooked Cereal. Parsley and Chives Omelet. Raised Muffins. Coffee.

LUNCHEON. Tomato Rabbit in Chasing Dish. Bread Sauce. Olives. Jellied Fruit.

DINNER. Anchovy Canapes. Roast Duck. Crabapple Jelly. Escaloped Potatoes. Peas. Young Radish and Onion Salad. Strawberry Ice Cream.

SUNDAY NIGHT SUPPER.

CREAMED BACON.—Brown bacon till crisp and fry it slowly. Place it on a platter and drain off the grease, all but enough to saturate smoothly a good teaspoonful of flour. Slowly add two or two and a half cups of milk and stir until rather thick, season with salt and pepper and pour over the bacon. Serve with boiled mashed potatoes.

Fried Sardines.—Dip large sardines in hot water to remove the oil, wipe dry, dip in beaten egg diluted with two tablespoonsful of milk, then roll in sifted soft bread crumbs seasoned with salt and paprika. Fry in deep, hot fat, drain on soft paper and serve on toasted bread.

Shrimp Scramble.—Melt two tablespoonsful of butter, blend in one teaspoonful of flour and when bubbling add one teaspoonful of scraped onion and one tablespoonful of chopped sweet green pepper, free from seeds. Add one can of washed and drained shrimps, stir and cook five minutes; remove from the fire, add four slightly beaten eggs, season with salt, then return to the fire and stir until the eggs are set. Serve immediately.

Crab Canapes.—Cream two tablespoonsful of butter and add one-half pound of finely chopped crab meat, a teaspoonful of made mustard, one-half teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, a dash of cayenne and six finely chopped olives. Cut slices of stale bread into rounds with a large biscuit cutter and fry in butter to a golden brown, spread them with the prepared crab meat and serve at once.

Meat Loaf.—Butter a long cake tin and line it with cold mashed potatoes, smoothed down with a smoother. Have it about an inch thick; add a layer of chopped beefsteak seasoned with salt, pepper, few drops of onion juice, moisten with gravy, add another layer of mashed potatoes. Smooth down. Bake in a hot oven half an hour and turn out on a platter. This is delicious served with tomato sauce.

REICHSTAG FIRM FOR PEACE

Round Up of Forces Show 221 For It.

CONSERVATIVES HAVE PLAN

Paris Newspaper Says the Kaiser Contemplates Proposing Complete Disarmament of All Nations.

Amsterdam, July 20.—The Berlin Tageblatt says the committee of the majority parties in the German reichstag have unanimously decided to move the peace resolution.

Previously the committee was divided, two members of the center and one liberal disagreeing with the majority. The Tageblatt says that in the reichstag 221 deputies will vote for the peace resolution.

The conservatives have decided to submit an alternative resolution on the aims of the war from the annexationist standpoint. A test vote between this and the bloc resolution will come up Friday. A majority of the reichstag, though perhaps a small one, is claimed for the latter.

Admiral von Tirpitz has telegraphed an appeal to Ernst Bassermann, the national liberal leader, who is now an invalid, to leave the sanatorium where he is under treatment, and assist in the fight against the bloc resolution. The von Tirpitz message says:

"No passing food difficulties or war weariness must be allowed to soften the German people's determination and render possible a peace which would threaten the future of Germany and its working classes. The bulk of the national liberals will probably vote against the non-annexionist resolution."

A despatch to the Paris Temps from Geneva, says the German government, according to reliable information, meditates the dramatic proposal to its enemies and to the world of a complete disarmament, except for sufficient forces to maintain compulsory peace by compulsory arbitration.

"The German government," says the Temps, "while allowing the solution of the internal crisis to appear as a success for the pan-Germans, has in view a maneuver of a quite different aspect. The bellicose declaration which resound, and will perhaps continue in Berlin, will be nothing but the prologue designed to represent Germany as invincible. Afterwards, perhaps sooner than is expected, will come the theatrical initiative in which Germany will show a disposition to disarm."

Peace by Negotiation.

Washington, July 20.—Peace by negotiations, without annexations, but with the freedom of the seas as a fundamental condition, will be the substance of the German reichstag proposals for peace, according to an official forecast.

Information has reached the state department concerning the program that has been formulated by a majority of the members of the reichstag, consisting principally of sections from the centre progressives and Social Democrats, but including also many individuals from other parties.

The significant feature is that it lays stress on three things which have in the past occupied the principal place in President Wilson's own program of peace. They not only demand the freedom of the seas and agree to a peace without annexations, but insist also on a peace that shall leave no sting, without after the war enemies and that shall become a perpetual reconciliation among the nations.

BREWERY INVESTORS UNITE

Not Opposing Prohibition, But Seek Compensation.

New York, July 20.—Organization of the National Investors' Protective League for the avowed purpose of preventing the wiping out of investments in breweries by prohibition, was announced here.

The organization, it was said, is not opposing prohibition, but is seeking compensation for property and will send legislative representatives to Washington and to nearly every state capital in the country.

"There is \$1,500,000,000 invested in brewery securities," said the announcement, "and these are held by 60,000 investors. They have never had any say in legislation. With whisky out of the market, the saloons would have to close up, for they cannot make a profit on beer. This would wipe out the breweries and their securities would become valueless."

Horse Breaks Neck on Tree.

Smyma, Del., July 20.—A horse owned by William A. Broadway broke its neck in a most peculiar manner, when after breaking loose from a post the animal ran down the main street of the town into a tree in front of the residence of Postmaster A. Lee Cummins, where it bumped its head into a tree with such force as to break its neck.

Louisiana Will Have Constabulary.

Baton Rouge, La., July 20.—The Louisiana senate, in extra session, finally passed house bills providing for the creation of a state constabulary during the war, and for the creation of a state council of defense.

Miss Cora Belle Carling has returned to her home at Glen Gardner, N. J., after a visit with Miss Margaret Kendlehart, West Middle street.

TOMPKINS BARES KILLING OF THREE

Admits He Slew the Humphries Family.

COULD NOT REPAY LOAN

Man in Jail at Ebensburg, Pa., Confesses He Murdered Business Partner, Wife and Son.

Ebensburg, Pa., July 20.—George C. Tompkins, of Philadelphia, made a complete confession that he murdered Mr. and Mrs. Edmund I. Humphries and their fifteen-year-old son near Carrollton, Pa.

The confession of Tompkins, who was a business partner of Humphries, was made in the Ebensburg jail.

The confession revealed Tompkins' motive.

"I killed them because they hounded me," he cried. "I was in trouble financially and they would not let up, but insisted on the payment of obligations which I could in no wise meet."

Tompkins is said to have owed Mrs. Humphries \$1000.

For days the police, aided by Pittsburgh detectives have been weaving a net of evidence around Tompkins. The last link in the chain was obtained, he said, when they got conclusive evidence that the revolver used in the killing of the Humphries family was purchased by Tompkins.

Realizing the futility of combatting the evidence that had been piled up against him, Tompkins decided to make a clean breast of the affair.

While sitting in the office of Warden Kneeb, of the Ebensburg jail, Tompkins who was talking with his wife and father, turned suddenly to Warden Kneeb and announced:

"Mr. Kneeb, I killed those three people. I killed them all. I killed Humphries in the cornfield. I bought the gun in Johnstown."

Mrs. Tompkins threw her arms about her husband's neck and cried bitterly. His father, with bowed head, stood speechless until his son had finished his dramatic recital.

Attorney John Evans, who had been retained by Tompkins, also heard the confession.

Following the confession, Tompkins was led back to his cell.

Outwardly he exhibited little nervousness and, according to jail attendants, appeared to be the same cool and collected man who for days has pleaded innocence and aided the police in their hunt for evidence.

Tompkins' case will be presented to the September grand jury, and, according to stories circulated by friends of the slayer, he will plead insanity.

Despite the confession, Tompkins did not explain his motive for the crime, but will be asked to clear up that phase of the mystery.

Mrs. Tompkins left the jail for her hotel, and, after recovering from the shock sustained when her husband confessed, said she would return immediately to her home in Philadelphia.

"I can't believe it," sobbed Mrs. Tompkins as she left the jail.

The Humphries family was murdered on July 15 while on an automobile trip to Philadelphia.

GETS LETTER, TAKES POISON

Young Man Tries Suicide After Receiving Missive From Girl.

Cumberland, Md., July 20.—Following the receipt of a letter from Miss Pauline Stebbins, Reading, Walter S. Stokes, twenty-five years old, Baltimore and Ohio fireman, attempted suicide by swallowing poison.

He fought the poison when they placed him in an ambulance. As he entered the Western Maryland hospital he is said to have remarked, "She had no business to say what she did."

The letter, written in red ink, said: "A friend of mine that is in the army had been home for five days and, oh what an exciting time we had. His folks live next door to us. He sure did make tears come to our eyes when he gave us goodbye."

According to friends of Stokes, he is engaged to the girl and is to be married on August 15. His home is in Seattle.

AMERICANS FIGHT MEXICANS

U. S. Troops Rushed to Scene of Combat, a Remote Spot.

Mission, Texas, July 20.—American and Mexican soldiers were fighting across the Rio Grande at Ojo de Aguas, an outpost on the border eight miles west of Mission, according to telephone advices here.

Every available automobile has been pressed into service to transport soldiers to the scene. Troops at McAllen and other nearby towns are reported being hurried to Ojo de Aguas.

The advices gave no details and military authorities are reticent.

Ojo de Aguas is the place where a small detachment of American soldiers were ambushed by Mexican bandits during the border raids, about two years ago, at which time several Americans were killed.

The scene is in a remote section.

Marine Killed in France.

Sherwood, Wis., July 20.—A message received states that Robert Musko vitch, of this city, a member of the U. S. M. C., has been killed in France. No details were given.

Mrs. Harrison Harbaugh, York street, is spending the day at the home of her parents at Seven Stars.

LIEUT. COL. GUTHRIE

Killed Officer Who Aids British Recruiting Here.



Photo by American Press Association.

LIMIT PRICE FIXING TO FOOD AND FUEL

Senate Votes For Commission of Three.

Washington, July 20.—A compromise food control bill drafted in bipartisan conferences of leaders, was adopted by the senate by a vote of sixty to sixteen as a substitute for administration measures.

It provides that only feeds, food and fuels, including kerosene and gasoline, shall be placed under government control and administered by a board of food administration of three salaried members instead of a single individual. The substitute leaves the appointment of the chairman to the president. This means that Herbert C. Hoover will remain at the head of the food administration, but will have two associates.

The senate rejected, forty-four to twenty-eight, an amendment by Senator Kenyon, Republican, Iowa, to extend control to iron ore and its products, hemp, binding twine, farm implements and tools.

Party lines were not observed in the vote, which, while tentative, is expected to end the fight for broad extension of government control.

Implied endorsement was given Herbert C. Hoover, the food administrator by another vote, after a sharp tilt between Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, and Senator Hollis, Democrat New Hampshire. Without division, the senate rejected an amendment by Senator Reed, to have the bill administered by a board of five instead of three members.

WON'T JOIN ALLIED CONFAB

U. S. Declines Invitation to Enter Discussion on Balkans.

Washington, July 20.—The United States has been officially invited by the allied governments to participate in the inter-allied conference in Paris some time this month.

It has decided that for the present it will not be necessary to take part in such meetings not directly affecting this country's part in the war.

It was officially explained at the state department that while this course was followed at present, it is not to be taken to indicate a permanent policy.

The Paris conference was said in the invitation to be largely military, and upon the Balkan situation. The United States has no present direct interest in that question, except as it reacts on the whole war situation. It is not deemed necessary to interfere in military and diplomatic questions with which it has no immediate concern.

Insurance For Aviators.

Washington, July 20.—The advisory committee for aeronautics has asked the secretaries of war, the navy and the treasury and the congressional military and naval committees to consider the advisability of government insurance of aviators. This would be in co-operation with insurance companies. A general plan for insuring sailors and soldiers is now being worked out by treasury officials.

Mob Seeks to Lynch Negro.

Lynchburg, Va., July 20.—A mob of 250 Charlottesville county farmers captured Albert Barrett, a negro, and his four-year-old son, alleged slayers of W. T. Reach, a white farmer, after a three-day hunt. Barrett is said to have confessed. The mob is en route to Red House, bent on lynching the two Barretts, the negro's wife and his daughter.

E. V. Sheely and daughter, of Memphis, Tennessee, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sanders, East Middle street.

TO DRAW NEW ARMY TODAY

Blunders in New Jersey Force Change of Plans.

WILL CONSUME TEN HOURS

All of 10,000,000 Registrants Will be placed on Conscript List in Order in Which They Are Drafted.

Washington, July 20.—Because of errors in procedure of local boards, particularly in New Jersey, Provost Marshal General Crowder abandoned his entire elaborate plan for the war army drawing today, as previously announced.

A full drawing of numbers from one to between 10,000 and 11,000 will be made today instead. More than ten hours will be required to complete the task. Every registrant will be drawn and placed on the draft list.

The error discovered was the failure of the local boards involved to shuffle registration cards from various registration precincts before they began placing on them the serial numbers required by the regulations. The result in these sections might have been under the original plan, to take the entire quota of one of these districts from a single registration precinct.

Provost Marshal General Crowder issued this statement:

"Advices received by long distance telephone indicate that in certain areas the boards, in numbering registration cards, have kept the cards segregated by election districts and that serial numbers have been assigned to the whole group for a board while the cards were thus segregated. If the drawing is conducted as originally planned, in groups of 1000, the result will be that considerable proportions of certain election districts will be brought up for examination together. This will result in drafting persons from one locality within the jurisdiction of a board before any person is drawn from another locality within the same jurisdiction."

"For this reason it has been decided to abandon the drawing by thousands and to draw 10,500 numbers, which is in excess of the highest number of cards under the jurisdiction of any board."

"The only change in the plan will be that there will be one drawing instead of two."

"The advantage will be greater simplicity. The disadvantage will be that the drawing will require ten hours to complete."

The total number to be accepted is 687,000. As it is estimated that fifty per cent of the men called before the local boards will be exempt, each board will be directed to call double the number of its quota for examination. In the order their number appears on the district list after the drawing.

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Von Weddigen, the hero of the German submarine service, after sinking the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy was promoted to a better ship and took command of the U-29, in comparison with the U-9 a big fish, a regular "peach," almost an underdog liner.

After a hard day on the job, looking for game in the upper North sea, the U-29 went "to sleep," resting with a slight negative buoyancy on a shelving sand bank. Outside of the watch officer and the regular standing watch, all hands must have turned in, sleeping in their leather suits. It is supposed that, as the watch at the telephones heard the nearing propeller beats of a British destroyer screen, the alarm was sounded—"Touch station!"—with every man flying to his post.

One might imagine that Von Weddigen waited; that the microphones vibrated the slow chugs of big ship propellers, which told him that the British fleet was approaching. Blowing his adjusting tank to a submerged trim, he came to fighting position. His periscope tipped the surface.

He was lucky enough to come between the two columns of the British grand fleet, steaming in line of squadrons, with the Iron Duke leading the right column, flying Jellicoe's flag. The periscope of the U-29 showed up halfway between the squadrons, six cables apart. She got off her torpedo, which passed under the Iron Duke. Immediately she fired No. 2, which also missed, going astern. Because of danger of smashing their own ships none of the British gun crews dared to fire at the German submarine.

But after the second torpedo something went wrong with the U-29. Either the valves failed to work, which, by taking water into compensating tanks, were to equalize the weight of the discharged torpedoes, or at the instant the diving rudder man failed in giving enough "down rudder." At any rate, the nose of the submarine shot up above the water.

She started immediately to begin to dive, but the dreadnaught, third in the left column, swung out of line and went full speed for the U boat. The big ship caught her on the ram, spearing her like a whale, and raised her along the cutwater until the submarine was half out of water—a flash, a grinding smash, the U-29 balancing first one way, then the other, and finally dropping, the lettered bow foremost. The dreadnaught swung back into column. Without a signal being made, without a shot fired, the grand fleet proceeded.

This is the true story of how Von Weddigen perished. It came from a man who saw it with his own eyes.—Henry Reuterdahl in Saturday Evening Post.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

WEEK END MENU.

SATURDAY—BREAKFAST.
Diced Pineapple With Strawberries.
Cooked Cereal.
Parsley and Chives Omelet.
Raised Muffins. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Tomato Rabbit in Chafing Dish.
Bread Sticks. Olives.
Jellied Fruit.
DINNER.
Anchovy Canapes.
Roast Duck. Crabapple Jelly.
Escaloped Potatoes. Peas.
Young Radish and Onion Salad.
Strawberry Ice Cream.

SUNDAY NIGHT SUPPERS.

CREAMED BACON.—Brown bacon till crisp and fry it slowly. Place it on a platter and drain off the grease, all but enough to saturate smoothly a good teaspoonful of flour. Slowly add two or two and a half cups of milk and stir until rather thick, season with salt and pepper and pour over the bacon. Serve with boiled mashed potatoes.

Fried Sardines.—Dip large sardines in hot water to remove the oil, wipe dry, dip in beaten egg diluted with two tablespoonfuls of milk, then roll in sifted soft bread crumbs seasoned with salt and paprika. Fry in deep, hot fat, drain on soft paper and serve on toasted bread.

Shrimp Scramble.—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, blend in one teaspoonful of flour and when bubbling add one teaspoonful of scraped onion and one tablespoonful of chopped sweet green pepper, free from seeds. Add one can of washed and drained shrimps, stir and cook five minutes, remove from the fire, add four slightly beaten eggs, season with salt, then return to the fire and stir until the eggs are set. Serve immediately.

Crab Canapes.—Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter and add one-half pound of finely chopped crab meat, a teaspoonful of made mustard, one-half teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, a dash of cayenne and six finely chopped olives. Cut slices of stale bread into rounds with a large biscuit cutter and fry in butter to a golden brown, spread them with the prepared crab meat and serve at once.

Meat Loaf.—Butter a long cake tin and line it with cold mashed potatoes smoothed down with a smoother. Have it about an inch thick; add a layer of chopped beefsteak seasoned with salt and pepper, few drops of onion juice, moisten with gravy, add another layer of mashed potatoes. Smooth down. Bake in a hot oven half an hour and turn out on a platter. This is a delicious served with tomato sauce.

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Lieutenant Long Lance, a full-blooded Cherokee Indian, graduate of Carlisle, and until the great war a student at West Point, is a first lieutenant in Princess Pat's crack regiment. He has been stationed on the western battle front for over a year, and he took part in the historic engagement of April 9, on Vimy Ridge and came through it, the only surviving officer of his rank in his battalion. Several days later, "on the quietest day we had in months," as he describes it, he was hit in the back of the head by a piece of shrapnel and thrown violently on his face, breaking his nose. He writes to a friend in America telling of the incident, from a base hospital in France.

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"Major Smead himself is an experienced engineer, having had thirty two years of active practice in the profession.

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LOSE 46 MEN

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IN THE SERVICE

State Forestry Boys now at Columbus Barracks.

Assistant Forester J. C. Middour, of Caledonia reserve, has been accepted in the Tenth Forestry Regiment and is now with that remarkable regiment at Columbus barracks. With him, likewise passed, is John Thomas of the Caledonia forest reserve force. This is the second son of Ranger William Thomas of the Caledonia forest reserve to enlist. Roy now being sworn in.

Forester Middour is now messing with several of the Forest Academy boys from Mount Alto, who preceded him in enlistment.

SELLS LOVE POWDERS

Jailed for Using Mail in "Love Cure" Trade.

Frances M. Brown, charged with using the United States mails to defraud, was committed to jail by United States Commissioner Alexander R. Hagner, Wednesday in default of \$500 bail for Federal Grand Jury in Baltimore, says a dispatch from Smithsburg, Md. Brown is accused of using the mails to sell an alleged "love cure" a powder which when sprinkled over a person, either male or female whose love is waning would have the effect of strengthening instead of weakening love.

YORK'S PEACHES

Indications Point to Large Crop of the Fruit.

The peach crop in York County will be an abundant one, according to growers. Orchardists are counting on the largest yield in several years, and if this proves true peaches may be lower in price than during the last few summers. Indications not only point to a large production, but also good sized fruit. In general, peaches were little damaged by storms and the trees are well laden with fruit that is now rapidly maturing.

CHARLES A. STAIR

Former County Resident Dies in New York City.

Charles A. Stair, of Square Corner, died Wednesday afternoon in New York City where he had been employed. He was aged 23 years, 11 months and 18 days.

He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton F. Stair, of Square Corner, and leaves the following brothers and sisters: William Stair, Centennial; Miss Ruth Stair, a trained nurse of Connecticut; Annie, Esther, Clair, Elsie, John and Elvin Stair, at home.

Meaning of Basil.

In Italy a girl who wears a spray of basil is considered to be inviting her lover to give her a kiss, and it is consequently held in not too high reputation, though in other lands it is believed to be the plant of purity and is said to wither at the touch of her who has lost that virtue.

The Clinging Vine.

Percy Noodles says that when he asked the capitalist's daughter why she never thought of him seriously she said that probably it was because every time she looked at him she felt like nodding his nose and brushing his

PONIES DEFEAT PRIZE PITCHER

By Taking Thursday Game from Hagerstown Break his Long String of Victories.

REACH 500 PERCENTAGE

Shollenberger's Double with Two on Base Deciding Factor. Sherman in Fine Fettle.

With Sherman pitching, Gettysburg defeated Hagerstown 3-0 on Thursday, upset the Terriers from first place, broke Howard's winning streak of twelve straight, and attained the average of .500 for which they have been striving so long. "Once we hit that figure, we'll go higher," said one of the boys a day or two ago.

Sherman allowed only four hits and pitched faultless ball. Howard gave a meager half dozen but they were well placed and all the Ponies' runs were earned.

In the second Sykes singled and Bedenk was passed, both scoring when Shollenberger hit a long double against the right field fence. In the fifth Bedenk was passed, stole second, and was sacrificed by Shollenberger to third. Sherman bunted to squeeze him home, but Bedenk saw it would be a long chance and stuck on third while Sherman went safe to first. Yim singled over short and Bedenk tallied.

The rain checks given out Wednesday will be good for Friday's game only.

Saturday will be Boosters' Day and tickets will be sold for \$1.00 which will be good for admission for one lady and one gentleman—not for two gentlemen. The club needs financial patronage and needs it now. Liberal patronage is asked. Hanover will be the opposing team.

GETTYSBURG

	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Yim, cf	4	0	1	0	1	0
Jones, ss	4	0	0	1	0	0
Dykes, 2b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Ward, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	0
Dunn, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Sykes, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Bedenk, 3b	2	2	1	0	0	0
Shollenberger, c	3	0	1	0	1	1
Sherman, p	3	0	1	0	6	0
Totals	31	3	6	27	14	2

HAGERSTOWN

	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Butts, cf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Dyett, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Courtenay, 3b	3	0	0	0	3	0
Hurley, 1b	3	0	1	1	0	0
Meyer, ss	4	0	1	0	3	0
Miller, lf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Caddin, 2b	3	0	0	2	2	0
Mace, c	4	0	0	1	3	0
Howard, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Armstrong, x	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	0	4	27	12	0

x Batted for Howard in ninth.

SCORE BY INNINGS

Gettysburg	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—
Hagerstown	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—

SUMMARY

Earned runs—Gettysburg, 3; two base hit—Shollenberger; bases on balls—Howard, 2; off Sherman, 4; struck out by Howard, 12; by Sherman, 9; first base on errors, Hagerstown, 2; hit by pitcher, Caddin; stolen bases—Sykes, Hurley, Bedenk, Sherman; time of game, 1:57; umpire, McGowan.

HANOVER LOSES

Martinsburg Grabs Lead by Winning from Raiders.

The Mountaineers nosed out Hanover Thursday 4 to 3. Both Clarke and Colley, who was put in to bat, had the Raiders at their mercy.

MARTINSBURG

	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Thompson, 2b	3	3	2	0	3	0
Bates, ss	4	0	2	0	2	1
Blue, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	1
Rawlings, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Morris, cf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Percy, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Newton, 3b	4	0	0	2	0	0
Groch, c	3	0	0	1	4	0
Clarke, p	2	1	0	0	1	0
Colley, p	2	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	33	4	6	27	12	1

HANOVER

	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Mack, 1b	2	0	0	1	1	0
Doherty, ss	4	0	0	3	5	1
Spencer, lf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bitting, 3b	4	1	1	3	2	0
Elliott, 2b	2	1	0	1	0	0
Orrison, rf	3	0	2	1	0	0
Lamond, c	3	0	0	8	0	1
Kunkle, cf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Haid, p	4	0	0	5	0	0
St. Martin	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	26	3	3	27	13	2

1 Batted for Kunkle in ninth.

SCORE BY INNINGS

Martinsburg	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	—
Hanover	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—

Three-base hit—Orrison; first base on balls—Clarke, 7; off Haid, 7; umpire—Monte Cross.

COSTLY VISITATION

Pest Menaces Potato Crops in Five States.

State Zoologist Saunders has issued a warning that the State's potato crop is threatened by attacks of pests known as aphids, which have been favored by the wet weather.

The pest is reported as assuming proportions in Ohio, Maryland, Virginia and New Jersey. It is suggested that owners of all war gardens having

HOW THEY HIT

Batting Averages of the Ponies up to the Very Minute.

	G.	A.B.	H.	P.C.
Ward	50	213	78	.366
Sykes	51	220	72	.322
O'Connor	10	28	9	.321
Dunn	31	181	53	.292
Yim	52	217	63	.290
Bedenk	9	31	9	.290
Shollenberger	46	151	42	.277
Kelly	17	41	10	.243
Jones	54	203	43	.211
Sherman	24	59	12	.203
Dykes	44	135	29	.187
Baker	18	59	9	.180
Mumford	29	56	10	.178

Gettysburg 3; Hagerstown 0
Martinsburg 4; Hanover 3
Frederick; Cumberland, rain.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Martinsburg	37	21	.638
Hagerstown	36	21	.632
Gettysburg	27	27	.500
Hanover	25	31	.448
Frederick	25	33	.431
Cumberland	21	33	.356

To-Day's Games

Hanover at Gettysburg
Frederick at Martinsburg

To-Morrow's Games

Hanover at Gettysburg
Hagerstown at Cumberland
Frederick at Martinsburg

NO ADMISSION FEE

Just Take what Falls in the Hat at Sunday Games.

Chambersburg Public Opinion: "The Cumberland News claims that 2,000 fans saw the Brewers and Frederick play a double header at Cumberland on Sunday. It is more important to know how much was taken in at the gate than how many attended. To get around the law at Sunday games no tickets are sold, everybody simply dropping in the hat what they feel like. A lot of those going in do not drop two bits. A league rule calls for an admission fee of 25 cents, and as Cumberland does not charge that on Sunday can the games be legally counted? This constitutional question is pointed out as a rainy day problem."

GOES WITH PENNSY

Altoona Corporation Team Signs up Boyne for First Base.

Gus Boyne, the former Frederick and Gettysburg first sacker, during the seasons of '15 and '16 has been signed by the Altoona club in the Pennsylvania Railroad League. Gus will leave for Altoona next week. The league is made up of the various branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Jack Morrison, the former manager of the Huskies, is on the Altoona club and was responsible for the signing of Gus. Boyne is a splendid fielder and a fair hitter and he should go strong in that league.

BASE BALL SCORES

Following is the Result of Games Played Yesterday.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
At Boston—Pittsburgh, 6; Boston, 1.
Batteries—Crosby, Fischer; Barnes, Traggesser.
Other games postponed, rain.

Standing of the Clubs.
W. L. P.C.
N. York, 45 24 458 Brooklyn, 32 39 442
Philadelphia, 41 23 534 Chicago, 42 44 452
St. Louis, 44 23 530 Boston, 32 45 415
Cincinnati, 47 43 522 Pittsburgh, 27 54 353

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
At Detroit—Detroit, 2; New York, 0.
Batteries—Dunn, Stange; Culp, Nunnemaker.
At Chicago—Boston, 3; Chicago, 2.
Batteries—Roth, Agnew; Williams, Schalk.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 4; Washington, 2.
Batteries—Sothern, Seaver; Johnson, Altmann.
Cleveland—At Toledo—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.
W. L. P.C.
Chicago, 55 21 452 N. York, 42 40 312
Boston, 52 33 549 Washington, 32 50 329
Cleveland, 47 41 534 St. Louis, 34 53 361
Detroit, 44 41 526 Philadelphia, 31 49 387

Nature Put to Work.
In constructing a series of small bridges over the streams which intersect many of the roads of Sumatra, a rather unusual course was followed.

The builders used timber struts, and made abutments of piles of burlap bags filled with cement and sand. Shortly after the bags had been put in place, heavy, soaking rains converted the whole into a mass of solid concrete.

Tell Weight of Poles.

Men who have become used to hauling telephone and telegraph poles are able to tell almost exactly the weight of a pole that has been properly seasoned. The poles which are found to be much heavier than the expert's estimate have not been properly seasoned, for the extra weight is due to sap still in the wood.

Anatomy and Friendship.

"My dear," said the host to his wife as he started to carve the leg of lamb, "can't you give Mrs. Brown anything better than this cold meat?" "Oh," cried Mrs. Brown, "that's all right."

BURNED BY SUN IN CHINA FIELD

Young Woman, Missionary in Foreign Land, Writes of Conditions there.

AN INTERESTING LETTER

Even Men Carry Fans on Account of Great Heat. Prayer Processions for Relief.

Miss Marian P. Firor, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. M. L. Firor, of Sabillasville, writing from Nanking, Kiangsu, China, under date of May 30, tells of the American celebration in the far East on Decoration Day. At that time the weather in the country was very oppressive, so much so, that the sun, she states, makes a person feel a hundred years old. The letter follows:

Decoration Day, and such a balmy, ideal morning, after the stifling heat of the past week. I suppose American patriotism will run high to-day. Even in our chapel we sang patriotic airs and talked of our country, and then, just as we were coming out from this stirring scene, word came that American mail had come. This is always welcome news but it seemed all the more so to-day.

The weather has been oppressive to the point of actual suffering. This tropical sun has a way of making you feel a hundred years old, and as if you were in an electrically lighted and heated oven. I have just finished lining my hats with red cloth to lessen the danger of sunstroke. Coming to China does not lessen one's anxiety about their ugliness in the least, in fact, you seem more than ever aware of your defects, and so I hesitate to appear in a pith hat.

Sometimes in school we are so exhausted we just sit and look at each other like poor, tired, weak dogs I've seen at times. I used to be very much amused because the Chinese, even the men, always carry a fan around with them, either shading their heads from the sun, or waving it gracefully. But never again will I smile, for two days I used a fan so constantly and vigorously, that it seemed a hard matter to keep that arm still when the hand held no fan.

The condition here is very, very serious. In Canton they have had floods, it has raised in the north, and in the west, but in Shantung, Kiangsu, and several other provinces, the condition is desperate. Crops have simply been burned up, it is practically too late to save the rice crop, which means that next winter's suffering will be intense.

In Shantung the water supply is limited to the larger rivers, and there is such suffering that we are in dread of the great hordes of beggars and robbers coming to Nanking where the water situation is only slightly better. Honestly, never before did I realize how blessed a rainy day is. The other night many coolies came to blows over the last few drops of water in one of the important wells. Men are now carrying water from the Yangtze but it is slow work, and not every one can carry it, or pay to have it carried. There is much disease, and people generally are at a nervous tension.

For the first time in fifteen years yellow banners with petitions to the gods, and calling upon the people to repent of their sins that the prayer for rain may come, have been strung up along the streets. One of the Chinese teachers told me that this was their last hope—their very last resort.

There have been frequent rain processions, the most interesting of all passed by yesterday. A boy, with two kite-like wheels representing wind, a man with blackened face and carrying a mallet represented thunder, while a man in woman's apparel carried the many mirrors of lightning. Men carrying water buckets, vegetable baskets, and a huge dragon followed. As they passed along they asked for money, probably that they might then make special prayers to the gods for rain. Of course, every one rushed out to see them go by, and a Christian Chinese standing there took the opportunity to tell them the folly of it all. However, we are all hoping and praying for rain, and I think the sight of a mud puddle would fill me with delight.

Those Healthy, Dirty Hands!

There is something very tragic to one who knows children, about the cleanliness of a sick child's hands. Mothers ought to realize that, and be downright glad when their children are well enough to get dirty enough to require long sessions with stiff brushes and orange sticks and two different soapy waters before even thinking about rinsing.—New York Evening Sun.

Don't Need Too Many.

Don't swerve so far to one side of the road as to make too many enemies nor yet so far to the other side as to make too many friends. A few good friends are enough, and usually a few enterprising enemies will manage to

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TO URGE BOND ISSUE

Another step was taken by the York Motor club in the movement to rid York county of toll roads when the committee was instructed to confer with the commissioners and urge a bond issue for the purpose of paying the county's share in the purchase of all York turnpikes.

IN THE SERVICE

State Forestry Boys now at Columbus Barracks.

Assistant Forester J. C. Middour, of Caledonia reserve, has been accepted in the Tenth Forestry Regiment and is now with that remarkable regiment at Columbus barracks. With him, likewise passed, is John Thomas of the Caledonia forest reserve force. This is the second son of Ranger William Thomas of the Caledonia forest reserve to enlist. Roy now being sworn in.

Forester Middour is now messing with several of the Forest Academy boys from Mount Alto, who preceded him in enlistment.

SELLS LOVE POWDERS

Jailed for Using Mail in "Love Cure" Trade.

Frances M. Brown, charged with using the United States mails to defraud, was committed to jail by United States Commissioner Alexander R. Hagner, Wednesday in default of \$500 bail for Federal Grand Jury in Baltimore, says a dispatch from Smithsburg, Md. Brown is accused of using the mails to sell an alleged "love cure" a powder which when sprinkled over a person, either male or female whose love is waning would have the effect of strengthening instead of weakening love.

YORK'S PEACHES

Indications Point to Large Crop of the Fruit.

The peach crop in York County will be an abundant one, according to growers. Orchardists are counting on the largest yield in several years, and if this proves true peaches may be lower in price than during the last few summers. Indications not only point to a large production, but also good sized fruit. In general, peaches were little damaged by storms and the trees are well laden with fruit that is now rapidly maturing.

CHARLES A. STAIR

Former County Resident Dies in New York City.

Charles A. Stair, of Square Corner, died Wednesday afternoon in New York City where he had been employed. He was aged 23 years, 11 months and 18 days.

He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton F. Stair, of Square Corner, and leaves the following brothers and sisters: William Stair, Centennial; Miss Ruth Stair, a trained nurse of Connecticut; Annie, Esther, Clair, Elsie, John and Elvin Stair, at home.

Meaning of Basil.

In Italy a girl who wears a spray of basil is considered to be inviting her lover to give her a kiss, and it is consequently held in not too high reputation, though in other lands it is believed to be the plant of purity and is said to wither at the touch of her who has lost that virtue.

The Clinging Vine.

Percy Noodles says that when he asked the capitalist's daughter why she never thought of him seriously she said that probably it was because every time she looked at him she felt like powdering his nose and brushing his hair.—Dallas Morning News.

PONIES DEFEAT PRIZE PITCHER

By Taking Thursday Game from Hagerstown Break his Long String of Victories.

REACH .500 PERCENTAGE

Shollenberger's Double with Two on Base Deciding Factor. Sherman in Fine Fettle.

With Sherman pitching, Gettysburg defeated Hagerstown 3-0 on Thursday, upset the Terriers from first place, broke Howard's winning streak of twelve straight, and attained the average of .500 for which they have been striving so long. "Once we hit that figure, we'll go higher," said one of the boys a day or two ago.

Sherman allowed only four hits and pitched faultless ball. Howard gave a meager half dozen but they were well placed and all the Ponies' runs were earned.

In the second Sykes singled and Bedenk was passed, both scoring when Shollenberger hit a long double against the right field fence. In the fifth Bedenk was passed, stole second, and was sacrificed by Shollenberger to third. Sherman bunted to squeeze him home, but Bedenk saw it would be a long chance and stuck on third while Sherman went safe to first. Yim singled over short and Bedenk tallied.

The rain checks given out Wednesday will be good for Friday's game only.

Saturday will be Boosters' Day and tickets will be sold for \$1.00 which will be good for admission for one lady and one gentleman—not for two gentlemen. The club needs financial support and needs it now. Liberal patronage is asked. Hanover will be the opposing team.

GETTYSBURG										
	AB	R	H	O	A	E				
Yim, cf	4	0	1	0	1	0				
Jones, ss	4	0	0	3	1	0				
Dykens, 2b	4	0	0	2	0	0				
Ward, 1b	4	0	0	1	1	0				
Dunn, if	4	0	0	0	0	0				
Sykes, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0				
Bedenk, 3b	2	2	1	0	4	0				
Shollenberger, c	3	0	1	0	1	0				
Sherman, p	3	0	1	0	6	0				
Totals	31	3	6	27	14	2				

HAGERSTOWN										
	AB	R	H	O	A	E				
Butts, cf	2	0	0	1	0	0				
Dysert, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0				
Courtenay, 3b	3	0	0	0	3	0				
Hurley, 1b	3	0	1	1	1	0				
Meyer, ss	4	0	1	0	3	0				
Miller, if	4	0	1	0	0	0				
Caddin, 2b	3	0	0	2	2	0				
Mace, c	4	0	0	13	1	0				
Howard, p	3	0	0	0	2	0				
Armstrong, x	1	0	0	0	0	0				
Totals	31	0	4	27	12	0				

x Batted for Howard in ninth.
SCORE BY INNINGS
Gettysburg... 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
Hagerstown... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

SUMMARY
Earned runs—Gettysburg, 3; two base hit—Shollenberger; bases on balls—off Howard, 2; off Sherman, 4; struck out—by Howard, 12; by Sherman, 9; first base on errors, Hagerstown, 2; hit by pitcher, Caddin; stolen bases—Sykes, Hurley, Bedenk, Sherman; time of game, 1:57; umpire, McGowan.

HANOVER LOSES

Martinsburg Grabs Lead by Winning from Raiders.

The Mountaineers nosed out Hanover Thursday 4 to 3. Both Clarke and Colley, who was put in to bat, had the Raiders at their mercy.

MARTINSBURG										
	AB	R	H	O	A	E				
Thompson, 2b	3	2	3	3	0					
Bates, ss	4	0	2	0	1	0				
Blue, 1b	4	0	1	9	1	0				
Rawlings, if	4	0	0	2	0	0				
Morris, cf	3	0	1	2	0	0				
Percy, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0				
Newton, 3b	4	0	0	2	0	0				
Stroh, c	3	0	0	7	4	0				
Clarke, p	2	1	0	0	1	0				
Colley, p	2	0	0	1	1	0				
Totals	33	4	6	27	12	1				

HANOVER
Mack, 1b... 3 0 0 11 0 0
Delbert, ss... 4 0 0 3 5 1
Spencer, if... 1 0 0 0 0 0
Bitting, 3b... 4 1 1 3 2 0
Elliott, 2b... 2 1 0 0 1 0
Orison, rf... 3 0 2 1 0 0
Lamond, c... 3 0 0 8 0 1
Kunkle, cf... 2 0 0 1 0 0
Haid, p... 4 0 0 0 5 0
St. Martin... 1 0 0 0 0 0
Totals... 26 3 3 27 13 2

1 Batted for Kunkle in ninth.
SCORE BY INNINGS
Martinsburg... 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—4
Hanover... 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—3
Three-base hit—Orison; first base on balls—off Clarke, 7; off Haid, 3; struck out—by Clarke, 7; by Haid, 7; umpire—Monte Cross.

COSTLY VISITATION

Pest Menaces Potato Crops in Five States.

State Zoologist Saunders has issued a warning that the State's potato crop is threatened by attacks of pests known as aphids, which have been favored by the wet weather.

The pest is reported as assuming proportions in Ohio, Maryland, Virginia and New Jersey. It is suggested that owners of all war gardens having potatoes, spray them on the under side of the leaf.

HOW THEY HIT

Batting Averages of the Ponies up to the Very Minute.

	G.	A.	B.	H.	P.	C.
Ward	53	213	78	366		
Sykes	54	220	72	322		
O'Connor	10	28	9	321		
Dunn	51	181	53	292		
Yim	52	217	63	290		
Bedenk	9	31	9	290		
Shollenberger	46	151	42	277		
Kelly	17	41	10	243		
Jones	54	203	43	211		
Sherman	20	59	12	203		
Dykens	44	155	29	187		
Baker	18	50	9	180		
Mumford	20	56	10	178		

Gettysburg 3; Hagerstown 0
Martinsburg 4; Hanover 3
Frederick-Cumberland, rain.

	W.	L.	P.	C.
Martinsburg	37	21	638	
Hagerstown	36	21	632	
Gettysburg	27	27	500	
Hanover	25	31	448	
Frederick	25	33	431	
Cumberland	21	38	356	

To-Day's Games

Hanover at Gettysburg

Frederick at Martinsburg

To-Morrow's Games

Hanover at Gettysburg

Hagerstown at Cumberland

Frederick at Martinsburg

NO ADMISSION FEE

Just Take what Falls in the Hat at Sunday Games.

Chambersburg Public Opinion: "The Cumberland News claims that 2,000 fans saw the Brewers and Frederick play a double header at Cumberland on Sunday. It is more important to know how much was taken in at the gate than how many attended. To get around the law, at Sunday games no tickets are sold, everybody simply dropping in the hat what they feel like. A lot of those going in do not drop two bits. A league rule calls for an admission fee of 25 cents, and as Cumberland does not charge that on Sunday can the games be legally counted? This constitutional question is pointed out as a rainy day problem."

GOES WITH PENNSY

Altoona Corporation Team Signs up Boyne for First Base.

Gus Boyne, the former Frederick and Gettysburg first sacker, during the seasons of '15 and '16 has been signed by the Altoona club in the Pennsylvania Railroad League. Gus will leave for Altoona next week. The league is made up of the various branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Jack Morrison, the former manager of the Hustlers, is on the Altoona club and was responsible for the signing of Gus. Boyne is a splendid fielder and a fair hitter and he should go strong in that league.

BASE BALL SCORES

Following is the Result of Games Played Yesterday.

At Boston—Pittsburgh, 6; Boston, 1.
Batteries—Cecce, Fischer; Barnes, Treasner.
Other games postponed, rain.

Standing of the Clubs.
W. L. P. C.
N.York, 50 26 658 Brooklyn, 38 39 494
Philadelphia, 41 33 544 Chicago, 42 44 492
St. Louis, 44 39 530 Boston, 32 46 418
Cincinnati, 47 43 522 Pittsburgh, 27 54 358

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
At Detroit—Detroit, 2; New York, 0.
Batteries—Daus, Stange; Cullop, Nunamaker.
At Chicago—Boston, 3; Chicago, 2.
Batteries—Ruth, Agnew; Williams, Schaik.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 4; Washington, 2.
Batteries—Sothoron, Savereld; Johnson, Alsmith.
Cleveland-Athletics—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.
W. L. P. C.
Chicago, 55 32 632 N.York, 42 46 512
Boston, 52 32 619 Washington, 33 50 395
Cleveland, 47 41 531 St. Louis, 34 53 391
Detroit, 44 41 516 Athletics, 31 49 387

Nature Put to Work.
In constructing a series of small bridges over the streams which intersect many of the roads of Sumatra, a rather unusual course was followed. The builders used timber stringers, and made abutments of piles of burlap bags filled with cement and sand. Shortly after the bags had been put in place, heavy, soaking rains converted the whole into a mass of solid concrete.

Tell Weight of Poles.

Men who have become used to handling telephone and telegraph poles are able to tell almost exactly the weight of a pole that has been properly seasoned. The poles which are found to be much heavier than the expert's estimate have not been properly seasoned, for the extra weight is due to sap still in the wood.

Anatomy and Friendship.

"My dear," said the host to his wife as he started to carve the leg of lamb, "can't you give Mrs. Brown anything better than this cold meat?" "Oh," cried Mrs. Brown, "that's all right, so long as it is cold leg and not cold shoulder."—The Christian Herald.

BURNED BY SUN IN CHINA FIELD

Young Woman, Missionary in Foreign Land, Writes of Conditions there.

AN INTERESTING LETTER

Even Men Carry Fans on Account of Great Heat. Prayer Processions for Relief.

Miss Marian P. Firor, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. M. L. Firor, of Sabillasville, writing from Nanking, Kiangsu, China, under date of May 30, tells of the American celebration in the far East on Decoration Day. At that time the weather in the country was very oppressive, so much so, that the sun, she states, makes a person feel a hundred years old. The letter follows:

Decoration Day, and such a balmy, ideal morning, after the stifling heat of the past week. I suppose American patriotism will run high to-day. Even in our chapel we sang patriotic airs and talked of our country, and then, just as we were coming out from this stirring scene, word came that American mail had come. This is always welcome news but it seemed all the more so to-day.

The weather has been oppressive to the point of actual suffering. This tropical sun has a way of making you feel a hundred years old, and as if you were in an electrically lighted and heated oven. I have just finished lining my hats with red cloth to lessen the danger of sunstroke. Coming to China does not lessen one's anxiety about their ugliness in the least, in fact, you seem more than ever aware of your defects, and so I hesitate to appear in a pith hat.

Sometimes in school we are so exhausted we just sit and look at each other like poor, tired, weak dogs I've seen at times. I used to be very much amused because the Chinese, even the men, always carry a fan around with them, either shading their heads from the sun, or waving it gracefully. But never again will I smile, for two days I used a fan so constantly and vigorously, that it seemed a hard matter to keep that arm still when the hand held no fan.

The condition here is very, very serious. In Canton they have had floods, it has raised in the north, and in the west, but in Shantung, Kiangsu, and several other provinces, the condition is desperate. Crops have simply been burned up, it is practically too late to save the rice crop, which means that next winter's suffering will be intense.

In Shantung the water supply is limited to the larger rivers, and there is such suffering that we are in dread of the great hordes of beggars and robbers coming to Nanking where the water situation is only slightly better. Honestly, never before did I realize how blessed a rainy day is. The other night many coolies came to blows over the last few drops of water in one of the important wells. Men are now carrying water from the Yangtze but it is slow work, and not every one can carry it, or pay to have it carried. There is much disease, and people generally are at a nervous tension. For the first time in fifteen years yellow banners with petitions to the gods, and calling upon the people to repent of their sins that the prayer for rain may come, have been strung up along the streets. One of the Chinese teachers told me that this was their last hope—their very last resort.

There have been frequent rain processions, the most interesting of all passed by yesterday. A boy, with two kite-like wheels representing wind, a man with blackened face and carrying a mallet represented thunder, while a man in woman's apparel carried the many mirrors of lightning. Men carrying water buckets, vegetable baskets, and a huge dragon followed. As they passed along they asked for money, probably that they might then make special prayers to the gods for rain. Of course, every one rushed out to see them go by, and a Christian Chinese standing there took the opportunity to tell them the folly of it all. However, we are all hoping and praying for rain, and I think the sight of a mud puddle would fill me with delight.

Those Healthy, Dirty Hands!

There is something very tragic, to one who knows children, about the cleanliness of a sick child's hands. Mothers ought to realize that, and be downright glad when their children are well enough to get dirty enough to require

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

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The Gettysburg Times takes absolutely no part in politics, being neutral on all such matters. Anything that appears in our general news columns, concerning state or national politics, is furnished us by The American Press Association, a concern which gives the same news to Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, or Socialist papers and which is strictly non-partisan.

(Medical Advertising)

For Sweaty Feet With Offensive Odors

Don't wait another day. You can remove the disagreeable odors instantly with a single application of Dash's Foot Balm.

Druggists who know, say that Dash's Balm is the speediest and most effective preparation they have ever handled for tired, aching, perspiring, ill-smelling feet.

The very minute that this wonderful foot balm touches these sore, tender, puffed up, burning, aching feet, you will get relief. It's simply amazing how quickly it acts, and no matter what others may tell you, there's nothing just as good.

Get a small box to-day on the money back if dissatisfied plan, but be sure to avoid substitutes. Look for the name Dash Foot Balm on every package. People's Drug Store can supply you.

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75 Cents Round Trip
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Train leaves Gettysburg 10:58 A. M.
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A Wonderful Trip of Beautiful Scenic Grandeur. Five Hours of Mountain Enjoyment.

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PUBLIC SALE

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th, 1917.

The undersigned will sell at public sale at the residence of the late James A. Adams, in Highland Township, midway between Keystone and Knoxlyn Mills, the following:

ONE HORSE
One horse, "Dandy," 8 years old, will work wherever hitched and a good driver; anyone wishing a good heavy farm horse should see this one.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS
One horse "Columbus" wagon, good as new; spring wagon; rubber tire buggy, in good condition; Syracuse plow, No. 502; corn fork; shovel plow; spring harrow; HARNESS; set of breechings; set of buggy harness, good as new; flynets; bridles; halters; collars; tie ropes.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Eight-day clock, in good running order; alarm clock; half dozen plank bottom chairs; 2 stands; 2 writing desks; churn and butter tub; ice cream freezer; 5-gallon wine keg; berry crates and boxes; doughtray; crocks; dishes; some tools and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp. Terms: a credit of six months will be given on all sums of \$5 or over. Two per cent off for cash.

LAURA B. ADAMS,

(Medical Advertising)

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these lovable spots.

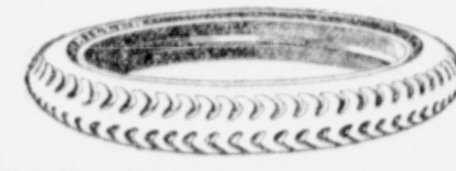
Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from any druggist and apply a little of it at night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

(Medical Advertising)
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NEURALGIA GONE

Dr. James' Headache Powders give instant relief—Cost dime a package.

Nerve-racking, splitting or dull, throbbing headaches yield in just a few moments to Dr. James' Headache Powders, which cost only 10 cents a package at any drug store. It's the quickest, surest headache relief in the whole world. Don't suffer! Relieve the agony and distress now! You can. Millions of men and women have found that headache and neuralgia misery is needless. Get what you ask for.



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HEART of the SUNSET BY REX BEACH

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CHAPTER XIX.

The Water-Cure.

Without an instant's hesitation Dave flung himself past Rosa, and through the inner door.

Jose Sanchez met him with a shout; the shock of their collision overbore the lighter man, and the two went down together, arms and legs intertwined. The horse-breaker fired his revolver blindly—a deafening explosion inside those four walls—but he was powerless against his antagonist's strength and ferocity. It required but a moment for Law to master him, to wrench the weapon from his grasp, and then, with the aid of Jose's neck scarf, to bind his wrists tightly.

From the front of the little house came the crash of a door violently slammed as Rosa profited by the diversion to save herself.

When finally Jose stood, panting and snarling, his back to the wall, Dave regarded him with a sinister contraction of the lips that was almost a grin.

"Well," he said, drawing a deep breath, "I see you didn't go to the east pasture this morning."

"What do you want of me?" Jose managed to gasp.

There was a somewhat prolonged silence, during which Dave continued to stare at his prisoner with that same disquieting expression. "Why did you kill Don Eduardo?" he asked.

"I? Bah! Who says I killed him?" Jose glared defiance. "Why are you looking at me? Come! Take me to jail, if you think that will do any good."

"It's lucky I rode to Las Palmas this morning. In another hour you would have been across the Rio Grande—with Rosa and all her fine clothes, eh? Now you will be hanged. Well, that is how fortune goes."

The horse-breaker tossed his head and shrugged with a brave assumption of indifference; he laughed shortly. "You can prove nothing."

"Yes," continued Dave, "and Rosa will go to prison, too. Now—suppose I should let you go? Would you help me? In ten minutes you could be safe."

He inclined his head toward the muddy, silent river outside. "Would you be willing to help me?" Jose's brows lifted. "What's this you are saying?" he inquired, eagerly.

"I would only ask you a few questions."

"What questions?"

"Where is Senora Austin?"

Jose's face became blank. "I don't know."

"Oh yes, you do. She started for La Feria. But—did she get there? Or did Longorio have other plans for her? You'd better tell me the truth, for your general can't help you now."

Dave did his best to read the Mexican's expression, but failed. "Senor Ed's death means nothing to me," he went on.

"But I must know where his wife is, and I'm willing to pay, with your liberty. In spite of himself his anxiety was plain."

Jose exclaimed: "Ho! I understand. He was in your way and you're glad to be rid of him. Well, we have no business fighting with each other."

"Will you tell me—?"

"I'll tell you nothing, for I know nothing."

"Come! I must know."

Jose laughed insolently. Law's face became black with sudden fury. His teeth bared themselves. He took a step forward, crying:

"By heaven! You will tell me!" Seizing his prisoner by the throat, he pinned him to the wall; then with his free hand he cocked Longorio's revolver and thrust its muzzle against Jose's body. "Tell me!" he repeated. His countenance was so distorted, his expression so maniacal, that Jose felt his hour had come. The latter, being in all ways Mexican, did not struggle; instead, he squared his shoulders and, staring fearlessly into the face above him, cried:

"Shoot!"

For a moment the two men remained so; then Dave seemed to regain control of himself and the murder light flick-

ed out of his eyes. He flung his prisoner aside and cast the revolver into a corner of the room.

Jose picked himself up, cursing his captor eloquently. "You gringos don't know how to die," he said. "Death? Pah! We must die some time. And supposing I do know something about the senora, do you think you can force me to speak? Torture wouldn't open my lips."

Law did not trust himself to reply; and the horse-breaker went on with growing defiance.

"I am innocent of any crime; therefore I am brave. But you—the blood of innocent men means nothing to you—Pantilo's murder proves that—so complete your work. Make an end of me."

"Be still!" Dave commanded, thickly. But the fellow's hatred was out of bounds now, and by the bitterness of his vituperation he seemed to invite death. Dave interrupted his vitriolic curses to ask harshly:

"Will you tell me, or will you force me to wring the truth out of you?" Jose answered by spitting at his captor; then he gritted an unspoken epithet from between his teeth.

Dave addressed him with an air of finality. "You killed that man and your life is forfeit, so it doesn't make much difference whether I take it or whether the state takes it. You are brave enough to die—most of you Mexicans are—but the state can't force you to speak, and I can." Jose sneered.

"Oh yes, I can! I intend to know all that you know, and it will be better for you to tell me voluntarily. I must learn where Senora Austin is, and I must learn quickly, if I have to kill you by inches to get the truth."

"So! Torture, eh? Good. I can believe it of you. Well, a slow fire will not make me speak."

"No. A fire would be too easy, Jose." "Eh?"

Without answer Dave strode out of the room. He was back before his prisoner could do more than wretch at his bonds, and with him he brought his lariat and his canteen.

"What are you going to do?" Jose inquired, backing away until he was once more at bay.

"I'm going to give you a drink." "Whisky? You think you can make me drunk?" The horse-breaker laughed loudly but uneasily.

"Not whisky; water. I'm going to give you a drink of water."

"What capers?"

"When you've drunk enough you'll tell me why you killed your employer and where General Longorio has taken his wife. Yes, and everything else I want to know."

Seizing the amazed Mexican, Dave flung him upon Morates' hard board bench, and in spite of the fellow's struggles deftly made him fast. When he had finished—and it was no easy job—Jose lay "spread-eagled" upon his back, his wrists and ankles firmly bound to the corners and foot posts, his body secured by a tight loop over his waist. The rope cut painfully and brought a curse from the prisoner when he strained at it. Law surveyed him with a face of stone.

"I don't want to do this," he declared, "but I know your kind. I give you one more chance. Will you tell me?"

Jose drew his lips back in a snarl of rage and pain, and Dave realized that further words were useless. He felt a certain pity for his victim and no little admiration for his courage, but no such feelings were of small consequence as against his agonizing fears for Alaire's safety. Had he in the least

doubted Jose's guilty knowledge of Longorio's intentions, Dave would have hesitated before employing the barbarous measures he had in mind, but—there was nothing else for it. He pulled the canteen cork and jammed the mouthpiece firmly to Jose's lips. Closing the fellow's nostrils with his free hand, he forced him to drink.

Jose clenched his teeth, he tried to roll his head, he held his breath until his face grew purple and his eyes bulged. He strained like a man upon the rack. The bench creaked to his muscular contortions; the rope tightened. It was terribly cruel, this crushing of a strong will bent on resistance to the utmost; but never was an executioner more pitiless, never did a prisoner's agony receive less consideration. The warm water spilled over Jose's face, it drenched his neck and chest; his joints creaked as he strove for freedom and tried to twist his head out of Law's iron grasp. The seconds dragged, until finally nature asserted herself. The imprisoned breath burst forth; there sounded a loud gurgling cry and a choking inhalation. Jose's body writhed with the convulsions of drowning as the water and air were sucked into his lungs. Law was kneeling over his victim now, his weight and strength so applied that Jose had no liberty of action and could only drink, coughing and fighting for air. Somehow he managed to revive himself briefly and again shut his teeth; but a moment more and he was again retched with the furious battle for air, more desperate now than before. After a while Law freed his victim's nostrils and allowed him a partial breath, then once more crushed the mouthpiece

against his lips. By and by, to relieve his torture, Jose began to drink in great noisy gulps, striving to empty the vessel.

But the stomach's capacity is limited. In time Jose felt himself bursting; the liquid began to regurgitate. This was not mere pain that he suffered, but the ultimate nightmare horror of death more awful than anything he had ever imagined. Jose would have met a bullet, a knife, a lash, without flinching; flames would not have served to weaken his resolve; but this slow drowning was infinitely worse than the worst he had thought possible; he was suffocating by long, black, agonizing minutes. Every nerve and muscle of his body, every cell in his bursting lungs, fought against the outrage in a purely physical frenzy over which his will power had no control. Nor would insensibility come to his relief—Law watched him too carefully for that. He could not even voice his sufferings by shrieks; he could only writhe and retch and gurgle while the ropes bit into his flesh and his captor knelt upon him like a monstrous stone weight.

But Jose had made a better fight than he knew. The canteen ran dry at last, and Law was forced to release his hold.

"Will you speak?" he demanded. Thinking that he had come safely through the ordeal, Jose shook his head; he rolled his bulging, bloodshot eyes and vomited, then managed to call God to witness his innocence.

Dave went into the next room and refilled the canteen. When he reappeared with the dripping vessel in his hand, Jose tried to scream. But his throat was torn and strained; the sound of his own voice frightened him.

Once more the torment began. The tortured man was weaker now, and in consequence he resisted more feebly; but not until he was less than half conscious did Law spare him to recover.

Jose lay sick, frightened, inert. Dave watched him without pity. The fellow's wrists were black and swollen, his lips were bleeding; he was stretched like a dumb animal upon the vivisectionist's table, and no surgeon with lance and scalpel could have shown less emotion than did his inquisitor. Having no intention of de-

feating his own ends, Dave allowed his victim ample time in which to regain his ability to suffer.

Alaire Austin had been right when she said that Dave might be ruthless; and yet the man was by no means incapable of compassion. At the present moment, however, he considered himself simply as the instrument by which Alaire was to be saved. His own feelings had nothing to do with the matter; neither had the sufferings of this Mexican. Therefore he steeled himself to prolong the agony until the murderer's stubborn spirit was worn down. Once again he put his question, and

again receiving defiance, jammed the canteen between Jose's teeth.

But human nature is weak. For the first time in his life Jose Sanchez felt terror—a terror too awful to be endured—and he made the sign.

He was no longer the insolent defier, the challenger, but an imploring wretch, whose last powers of resistance had been completely shattered. His frightened eyes were glued to that devilish vessel in which his manhood had dissolved, the fear of it made a woman of him.

Slowly, in sighs and whimpers, in agonies of reluctance, his story came; his words were rendered almost incomprehensible by his abysmal fright. When he had purged himself of his secret Dave promptly unbound him; then leaving him more than half dead, he went to the telephone which connected the pumping station with Las Palmas and called up the ranch.

He was surprised when Blaze Jones answered. Blaze, it seemed, had just arrived, summoned by news of the tragedy. The countryside had been alarmed and a search for Ed Austin's slayer was being organized.

"Call it off," Dave told him. "I've got you! man." Blaze stuttered his surprise and incredulity. "I mean it. It's Jose Sanchez, and he has confessed. I want you to come here, quick; and come alone, if you don't mind. I need your help."

Inside of ten minutes Jones piloted his automobile into the clearing beside the river, and, leaving his motor running, leaped from the car.

Dave met him at the door of the Morales house and briefly told him the story of Jose's capture.

"Say! That's quick work." The rancher cried, admiringly. "Why, Ed ain't cold yet! You gave him the 'water-cure,' eh? Now I reckon it would

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take more than water to make a Mexican talk."

"Jose was hired for the work; he laid for Ed Austin in the pecan grove and shot him as he passed."

"Hired? Why this hombre needs quick hangin', don't he? I told 'em at Las Palmas that you'd rounded up the guilty party, so I reckon they'll be here in a few minutes. We'll just stretch this horse-wrangler, and save the county some expense." Law shrugged. "Do what you like with him, but—it isn't necessary. He'll confess in regulation form, I'm sure. I had to work fast to learn what became of Mrs. Austin."

"Miz Austin? What's happened to her?"

Dave's voice changed; there was a sudden quickening of his words. "They've got her, Blaze. They waited until they had her safe before they killed Ed."

"They? Who are you talkin' about?"

"I mean Longorio and his outfit. He's got her over yonder." Dave flung out a trembling hand toward the river.

Seeing that his hearer failed to comprehend, he explained, swiftly: "He's crazy about her—got one of those Mexican infatuations—and you know what that means. He couldn't steal her from Las Palmas—she wouldn't have anything to do with him—so he used that old cattle deal as an excuse to get her across the border. Then he put Ed out of the way. She went of her own accord, and she didn't tell Austin, because they were having trouble. She's gone to La Feria, Blaze."

"La Feria! Then she's in for it."

Dave nodded his agreement; for the first time Blaze noted how white and set was his friend's face.

"Longorio must have foreseen what was coming," Dave went on. "That country's aflame; Americans aren't safe over there. If war is declared, a good many of them will never be heard from. He knows that. He's got her safe. She can't get out."

Blaze was very grave when next he spoke. "Dave, this is bad—bad. I can't understand what made her go. Why, she must have been out of her head. But we've got to do something. We've got to burn the wires to Washington—yes, and to Mexico City. We must get the government to send soldiers after her. What have we got 'em for, anyhow?"

"Washington won't do anything. What can be done when there are thousands of American women in the same danger? What steps can the government take with diplomatic relations suspended? Those gringos are filling their jails with our people—rounding 'em up for the day of the big break. No, Longorio saw it all coming—he's no fool. He's got her; she's in there—trapped."

Blaze took the speaker by the shoulder and faced him about. "Look here," said he, "I'm beginnin' to get wise to you. I believe you're—the man in the case." When Dave nodded, he vented his amazement in a long whistle. After a moment he asked, "Well, why did you want me to come here alone, ahead of the others?"

"Because I want you to know the whole inside of this thing so that you can get busy when I'm gone; because I want to borrow what money you have—"

"What you aim to pull off?" Blaze inquired, suspiciously.

"I'm going to find her and bring her out."

"You? Why, Dave, you can't get through. This is a job for the soldiers."

But Dave hardly seemed to hear him. "You must start things moving at once," he said, urgently. "Spread the news, get the story into the papers, notify the authorities. Get every influence at work, from here to headquarters; get your senator and the governor of the state at work. Ellsworth will help you. And now give me your last dollar."

Blaze emptied his pockets, shaking his shaggy head while the miles. "La Feria is a hundred and fifty miles," he remonstrated.

"By rail from Pueblo, yes. But it's barely a hundred, straight from here."

"You ain't got a chance, single-handed. You're crazy to try it."

Dave turned a sick, colorless face to his friend. "They'll carve a stone for Longorio if I do get through." He called to Montross, and the mare came to him, holding her head to one side so as not to tread upon her dragging reins.

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The first machine gun regiment, which had its headquarters in the villa of Mademoiselle Khesiaska, and the men manning four armored cars which guarded the entrance to the villa, have submitted to the authority of the soldiers' and workmen's council.

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Should there be a renewal of disorders in Petrograd it is probable the government will be removed to Moscow. Order is maintained in the capital by Cossacks and other mounted troops patrolling the streets and guarding all thoroughfares by infantry.

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Threaten to Remain in Cells
Despite Clemency.

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The suffragists refused to accept the executive clemency. Their leaders said the pardons were "inflicted" upon the women. The prisoners according to them said they would remain in their cells from which, authorities agreed they could not be ejected if they elected to remain.

Joseph Tumulty, the president's secretary, said the pardon must speak for itself and that the White House would have no statement to make of the president's reason for his action.

The women were sent to jail or Tuesday after refusal to pay a fine of \$25. They were convicted of obstructing traffic by staging a demonstration in front of the White House on Bastille day, July 14.

Upon issuance of pardons, liberty was no longer a matter of choice. Arrangements were made by the authorities to release all the prisoners as soon as the necessary documents from the department of justice reached the workhouse, twenty miles outside the city.

The militants' headquarters prepared to bring the freed women to town in motor cars and give them a demonstration of appreciation.

Among the prisoners are many women of prominence. They include Miss Mary Ingham, of Philadelphia; Mrs. John Winters Prannan, a daughter of Charles A. Dana, of the Sun, and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hill, of Wilmington, a daughter of former Senator Thomas F. Bayard.

Women's party leaders expressed surprise at the president's action. They declared emphatically that "pickering" of the White House would not stop as a result of it.

"Those women in the workhouse have no interest in a pardon," Miss Mabel Vernon said. "They submitted themselves to arrest in the interest of national woman suffrage and not in the interest of a pardon for their alleged offense."

RUSSIAN LEADER A SPY

Leader of Radicals in Pay of German General Staff.

Petrograd, July 20.—A letter from General Brussiloff's chief of staff states that Nikolai Lenin, the Red Social, is an agent of the German general staff.

The evidence was traced through the confession of Lieutenant Ermolenko, who was sent to the front of the sixth Russian army to make a propaganda in favor of early peace with Germany.

Lenin's task was to compromise the provisional government in the eyes of the people by every possible means. Funds were sent through the German legation at Stockholm to the chief German agent in Russia, Maxia Kozlovsky, to whose account two million rubles are now standing.

Serbia to Get \$3,000,000 Loan.

Washington, July 20.—Official papers giving Serbia a \$2,000,000 loan were signed at the treasury. Payment will be made in a few days.

The Weather.

Forecast for this section: Fair to day and probably tomorrow; south west winds.

Western Maryland Ry.

New Fast Train FOR BALTIMORE

(Daily, Except Sunday)

—Train No. 45—

Leaves Gettysburg 8:00 a. m.
Arrives Baltimore 10:34 a. m.

Direct connection in Union Station, Baltimore with Pennsylvania Railroad trains to and from
Washington, D. C., Philadelphia
New York and the East.

Return trip, Train No. 46 leaves Baltimore, Union Station 4:30 P. M., Union Station 6:32 P. M., arrives Gettysburg 7:01 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

Western Maryland Ry.

NOTICE

In Re Estate Samuel Beard, deceased, late of the Township of Liberty, County of Adams and State of Pennsylvania.

To all parties, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, interested, as the heirs-at-law or legal representatives of the said Samuel Beard, deceased, in the estate of said decedent.

Notice is hereby given that a Citation has issued out of the Orphans Court of Adams County, Pennsylvania, to George F. Beard, Arthur

Beard, Jesse Beard, Clarence Beard, Margie Beard, Grace Beard, Mrs. W. B. Stoutemyer, Fred Beard, Mrs. Clara Wendt, Frazee Keady, Mrs. Laura Shoolroy, Samuel Keady, Edward, Keady, George Manherz, Jesse Manherz, Mrs. Tinnie Diehl, A. V. Manherz, Mrs. Alice Waddle, Mrs. Cora Sanders, Mrs. Vida Rider, Emma Baker, Laura Beard, Committee of Howard Beard, a Lunatic, Harvey Beard, Mrs. Lydia Cutshall, Elliott Beard, Mrs. Mary M. Beard, Flora May Beard, Mrs. Lillie G. Breuer, Mrs. Fannie C. Wagner, Virginia M. Beard, Clinton W. Beard, Mrs. Minnie A. Beard, W. D. Sheely, Guardian ad litem for Mary Baker, Clara Baker, Nellie Hyacinth Beard, Guy Beard, Jessie May Beard, Richard C. Beard and Ruth Jean Beard, minors, and all other persons, if any, interested in said estate, ordering all such persons, or any of them, to appear before said Court on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1917, at 10:30 A. M. of said day, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why a dower in the sum of Twelve Hundred Ninety-four and 10/100 Dollars, charged on the land of said decedent, after the death of the dower of Elizabeth Beard, widow said decedent, paid on or about the said decedent, paid on or about the first day of April, 1882, though not released, and now remaining as an apparent charge of encumbrance on said real estate, which is now owned by the Elevation Orchards Company, a corporation, should not be discharged in conformity with the provisions of the "Fiduciaries Act of 1917," approved June 7, 1917, and a decree to such effect be duly entered; at which time and place you and each of you are hereby notified to appear and show cause, if any you may have, why such decree should not be entered. Hereof fail not.

W. D. SHEELY

Clerk of the Orphans Court of Adams County.

Butt & Butt
Attorneys for Petitioner.

(Medical Advertising)

COMB SAGE TEA IN HAIR TO DARKEN IT

It's Grandmother's Recipe to keep her Locks Dark Glossy, Beautiful.

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grandmother's recipe, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the musky mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product, improved by the addition of other ingredients, called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" for about 50 cents a bottle. It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so attractive. This ready-to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire a more youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

A. J. GUISE

OF BUTLER TOWNSHIP

Announces himself as a Democratic candidate for

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR

at the primaries in September.



Great Britain

The uniforms of Great Britain's mighty army and navy form the subject of the handsome art supplement to be given away FREE with next Sunday's Public Ledger. The wide variety of these uniforms makes this supplement of extraordinary interest. It's reproduced in full colors and worthy of a beautiful frame. Get your copy with Sunday's

PUBLIC LEDGER

KANE'S CONFECTIONERY

19 CARLETON STREET.

Exclusive agency for Virginia Dare Chocolates. 50c per lb. Packages. From 10c to \$2.50. Chocolates of quality.

SODA, ICE CREAM, CIGARS and LUNCH, SANDWICHES, PIE, CAKE and COFFEE

For Sale

SURREY and Set of HARNESS. Both in good condition.

D. A. Mickley,
CASHTOWN.
United Phone.

WANTED

Married farm hand for stocked fruit farm.

Inquire
Times Office.

FOR SALE

Good Keystone well drill with traction attached and good double set tools.

At work now. For further particulars call on
E. G. LOWER, Table Rock, Pa.

FESTIVAL

The Star Class of Flohr's Sunday School will hold a FESTIVAL at CASHTOWN

Saturday Evening, JULY 21, 1917.

GENERAL MARKETS

PHILADELPHIA—FLOUR—Firm. Straight \$10.75@11.25; city mills, \$12.00@12.75.
RYE FLOUR—Quiet; per barrel, \$10.00@11.
WHEAT—Nominal.
CORN—Quiet; No. 2 yellow, \$2.02@2.03.
OATS—Quiet; No. 2 white, \$1.00@1.15.
POULTRY—Live steady; hens, 24@26; old roosters, 14@17; dressed, steady; choice fowls, 25c; old roosters, 10c.
BUTTER—Firm; fancy creamery, 42c per lb.
EGGS—Firm; selected, 42@43c; nearby, 35c; western, 25c.

Live Stock Quotations.

CHICAGO—HOGS—Slow, steady. Mixed and butchers, \$14.25@15.80; good heavy, \$14.25@14.45; rough heavy, \$14.55@15.25; light, \$14.45@15.45; pigs, \$15@15.35; bulk, \$14.80@15.75.
CATTLE—Steady to 15c lower. Beefers, \$8.25@10.00; cows and heifers, \$5.25@11.80; stockers and feeders, \$5.25@9.10; Texans, \$10.25@12; calves, \$9.50@14.50.
SHEEP—Steady, 20@25c lower. Native and western, \$7.75@10.50; lambs, \$9.50@15.40.

H. C. L. Again.

The Cossacks of the Don eat the young shoots of the cat-tail, and they are sometimes sold in England under the name of "Cossack asparagus." And they will grow where potatoes would not.

Doings of the Van Loons

Father has another guess coming.

By F. Lutziger



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RUSSIANS GAIN IN GALICIA

New Advance Wins Them Possession of Half of Novica.

Petrograd, July 20.—Russian troops have again driven into the Galician village of Novica, south of Kalusz, and now occupy the eastern end of that place.

The Russians captured more than 200 prisoners and three machine guns in Tuesday's fighting near Novica. They had the entire village in their hands, but the occupying detachments sustained such heavy losses that they withdrew.

Berlin Admits Heavy Fighting

Berlin, July 20.—Heavy artillery fighting continued on the northern end of the Russo-Galician front, near Drinsk and Smorgon, the war office reports. The capture of Russians in Volhynia, northwest of Lutsk, is announced.

Proclaims Poison Plasters

Kansas City, Kan., July 20.—Farmers and residents of the smaller towns of the second, fourth and fifth congressional districts of Kansas are thought to possess large quantities of tetanus infected court plasters. The plasters are said to have been distributed by three men now in custody under Federal jurisdiction. Fred Robertson, United States district attorney has sent out warnings against the use of any of the suspected material.

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Leaves Gettysburg 8:00 a. m.
Arrives Baltimore 10:34 a. m.

Direct connection in Union Station, Baltimore with Pennsylvania Railroad trains to and from
Washington, D. C., Philadelphia
New York and the East.

Returning, Train No. 45 leaves Baltimore-Hillen Station 4:07 P. M., Union Station 4:12 P. M., arrives Gettysburg 7:01 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

Western Maryland Ry.

NOTICE

In Re Estate Samuel Beard, deceased, late of the Township of Liberty, County of Adams and State of Pennsylvania.

To all parties, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, interested, as the heirs-at-law or legal representatives of the said Samuel Beard, deceased, in the estate of said decedent.

Notice is hereby given that a Citation has issued out of the Orphans Court of Adams County, Pennsylvania, to George F. Beard, Arthur Beard, Jesse Beard, Clarence Beard, Margie Beard, Grace Beard, Mrs. W. B. Stottlemeyer, Fred Beard, Mrs. Clara Wendt, Frazee Kready, Mrs. Laura Shoolroy, Samuel Kready, Edward, Kready, George Manherz, Jesse Manherz, Mrs. Tinnie Diehl, A. V. Manherz, Mrs. Alice Waddle, Mrs. Cora Sanders, Mrs. Vida Rider, Emma Baker, Laura Beard, Committee of Howard Beard, a Lunatic, Harvey Beard, Mrs. Lydia Cutshall, Elliott Beard, Mrs. Mary M. Beard, Flora May Beard, Mrs. Lillie G. Breuer, Mrs. Fannie C. Wagner, Virginia M. Beard, Clinton W. Beard, Mrs. Minnie A. Beard, W. D. Sheely, Guardian ad litem for Mary Baker, Clara Baker, Nellie Hyacinth Beard, Guy Beard, Jessie May Beard, Richard C. Beard and Ruth Jean Beard, minors, and all other persons, if any, interested in said estate, ordering all such persons, or any of them, to appear before said Court on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1917, at 10:30 A. M. of said day, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why a dower in the sum of Twelve Hundred Ninety-four and 19/100 Dollars, charged on the land of said decedent, after the death of the dower of Elizabeth Beard, widow said decedent, paid on or about the said decedent, paid on or about the first day of April, 1882, though not released, and now remaining as an apparent charge of encumbrance on said real estate, which is now owned by the Elevation Orchards Company. A corporation, should not be discharged in conformity with the provisions of the "Fiduciaries Act of 1917," approved June 7, 1917, and a decree to such effect be duly entered; at which time and place you and each of you are hereby notified to appear and show cause, if any you may have, why such decree should not be entered. Hereof fail not.

W. D. SHEELY

Clerk of the Orphans Court of Adams County.
Butt & Butt
Attorneys for Petitioner.

(Medical Advertising)

COMB SAGE TEA IN HAIR TO DARKEN IT

It's Grandmother's Recipe to keep her Locks Dark Glossy, Beautiful.

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grandmother's recipe, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mussy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product, improved by the addition of other ingredients, called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" for about 50 cents a bottle. It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so attractive. This ready-to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire a more youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

A. J. GUISE

OF BUTLER TOWNSHIP

Announces himself as a Democratic candidate for

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR

at the primaries in September.



Great Britain

The uniforms of Great Britain's mighty army and navy form the subject of the handsome art supplement to be given away FREE with next Sunday's Public Ledger. The wide variety of these uniforms makes this supplement of extraordinary interest. It's reproduced in full colors and worthy of a beautiful frame. Get your copy with Sunday's

PUBLIC LEDGER

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10 CARLISLE STREET.

Exclusive agency for Virginia Dare Chocolates. 50c per lb. Packages. From 10c to \$2.50. Chocolates of quality.

SODA, ICE CREAM, CIGARS and LUNCH. SANDWICHES, PIE, CAKE and COFFEE

For Sale

SURREY and Set of HARNESS. Both in good condition.

D. A. Mickley,
CASHTOWN.
United Phone.

WANTED

Married farm hand for stocked fruit farm.

Inquire
Times Office.

FOR SALE

Good Keystone well drill with traction attached and good double set tools.

At work now. For further particulars call on

E. G. LOWER, Table Rock, Pa.

FESTIVAL

The Star Class of Flohr's Sunday School will hold a FESTIVAL at CASHTOWN

Saturday Evening, JULY 21, 1917.

Doings of the Van Loons



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By F. Lelpziger

ADAMS COUNTY MEN DRAWN FOR THE BIG DRAFT

(Continued from First Page)

692. Sam. E. Harman, Kingsdale.
690. Malcolm J. Linn, Orrtanna, R1.
1886. Paul E. Shriver, Harney, Md.
810. Francis E. Miller, Gettysburg
1539. Millard Lee Bailey, Fairfield
1682. Paul Ray Taylor, Aspers
507. Clarence E. Wolf, Gettysburg
309. Charles H. Noel, Hanover R6
437. H. A. Strickhouser, Gettysburg
1824. Jason C. Seiford, Iron Springs
604. L. E. Moose, Biglerville
93. A. E. H. Frock, Hanover No. 6
2181. Edwin E. Myers, Gettysburg
1846. Ambrose S. Cool, Fairfield
1846. Grant Jefferson Davis, Fairfield
1056. Charles R. Zhea, Gettysburg
924. Ross R. Myers, Gettysburg
490. James C. Riley, Gettysburg R6
1014. Reuben B. Lyles, Gettysburg
1178. H. R. Kennedy, York Springs
514. Earl B. Hartzell, Fairfield
2374. Wm. J. Jago, Littlestown R4
433. J. F. Steiner, Gettysburg R4
1329. L. E. Shultz, Gettysburg R5
10. Amos H. Kuhn, Abbottstown
1045. David E. Stanton, Gettysburg
1031. Ernest B. Ohler, Gettysburg
1705. Earl Colestock, New Oxford
1331. Alex E. Singley, Gettysburg R
1685. R. W. Taylor, Biglerville
487. Harmon M. Mort, Gettysburg
1282. Harry F. Hoffman, Fairfield
1823. Howard F. Seiford, Fairfield
1846. Lewis H. Small, McSherrystown
767. John W. Harman, Gettysburg
1460. C. C. Michener, Biglerville
1536. Chas. Henry Baker, Fairfield
1222. Edw. S. Stangel, McSherrystown
1723. John L. Stock, New Oxford
1776. John P. Keiser, Gettysburg
1236. Luther E. Allamont, Fairfield
2247. George H. Howe, New Oxford
2011. M. S. Q. Deatrick, New Oxford
432. Hiot C. Snyder, Gettysburg R2
13. John A. Kinneman, Abbottstown
622. Earl Chas. Tate, Seven Stars
927. John H. Pape, Gettysburg
1484. Glenn B. Miller, Littlestown
739. W. Howard Armor, Gettysburg
1751. A. C. Neiderer, Centennial
601. Cal. H. Lower, McKnightstown
1222. Paul Edgar Seabrook, Fairfield
1146. C. A. Asper, York Springs
1103. A. C. Gilden, New Oxford R3
2319. Chas. C. Moose, Aspers
1395. W. L. Kimmel, York Springs
606. Anthony J. McDevitt, Orrtanna
1822. James H. Heller, Biglerville
1771. Ray H. Hepler, Gettysburg
513. Valentine G. Hartman, Fairfield
64. Paul Denis Wiernam, Arendtsville
1020. O. G. McPherson, Gettysburg
1651. Robert E. Taylor, Biglerville
1071. J. B. Bollinger, New Oxford R4
1585. W. F. Harman, Littlestown
1696. Edgar J. Lower, Biglerville
223. Elmer Alfred Snyder, Aspers
2066. Carl J. Breighner, New Oxford
1441. Paul B. Blocher, Littlestown
117. Lloyd L. Munnert, Hanover
2330. Henry G. Baker, Gardners
602. Robert C. Lentz, Orrtanna, R2
390. A. R. Hollinger, Gettysburg R10
2233. John D. Eckert, Gettysburg R2
75. Russell David Shetter, Biglerville
1818. Benj. H. Eline, McSherrystown
772. Robert A. Felix, Gettysburg
1456. Earl C. Feaser, Littlestown
712. Jos. H. Phillips, Littlestown, R4
1419. E. C. Wagner, York Springs
2390. M. F. Reindollar, Littlestown R1
786. Edw. D. Hudson Jr., Gettysburg
1549. Nelson E. Dabel, Emmitsburg
1476. Elias Trostle Lab, Littlestown
280. C. S. Kauffman, Hanover R3
2322. S. Renusm, New Oxford R4
1292. John F. Lichtner, Iron Springs
729. Grover K. Bream, Gettysburg
937. E. R. Deardorff, Gettysburg
937. Nick J. Camberis, Gettysburg
568. E. C. Baker, Gettysburg
2230. R. P. Deatrick, Gettysburg R7
322. Curtis H. Smith, Gettysburg R2
937. William I. Shieles, Gettysburg
2694. J. A. Live, Gettysburg, New Oxford
279. Roy C. Eiser, Gettysburg R6
1549. Curtis John Kane, Fairfield
542. William J. Kane, Fairfield
2107. Edw. R. Rothland, Hanover R6
194. James O. Jacob, Biglerville, R1
874. Nick S. Tamas, Gettysburg
582. Leroy E. Carty, Biglerville
2295. F. S. Weaver, Gettysburg R7
1300. James Hall Marshall, Fairfield
2124. Chas. V. Weaver, New Oxford
1675. Herbie C. Shull, Aspers
1887. C. G. Handel, McSherrystown
268. R. H. McCaughin, Hanover R3
725. C. W. Pether, Littlestown, R1
2122. John Henry Albert, Hanover
1799. John W. A. Smith, Gettysburg
1292. L. E. Deatrick, Orrtanna
1145. F. R. Bowers, York Springs
1647. F. R. Bowers, York Springs
1677. Harry B. Bowers, Fairfield
1292. C. G. Handel, McSherrystown
2017. Charles E. Smith, New Oxford
2327. H. A. Strickhouser, R6
948. L. W. Stangel, Hanover R6
2436. C. J. R. Tate, New Oxford
2414. Albert R. J. J. York Springs
1516. F. G. Handel, McSherrystown
982. Herman T. Myers, Hanover, R6
738. A. A. Stangel, Hanover, R6
1. W. H. B. Bowers, Abbottstown
904. George D. Bowers, Gettysburg
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1539. Millard Lee Bailey, Fairfield
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OLD JAIL HORRORS

When Imprisonment For Debt Was the Law of the Land.

TORTURE FOR ITS VICTIMS.

Poor Wretches Unable to Pay the Taxes They Owed Were Flung Into Prison to Starve to Death Unless Rescued by Charity or Their Creditors.

In the early part of the last century there was started an earnest effort to entirely abolish the law of imprisonment for debt. The movers in this abolition movement felt that no class of the community deserved consideration more.

It had been the inhuman rule that for the smallest debt possible to contract, though it were but a cent in value, the body of the debtor, whether man or woman, would be seized by the creditor and cast into jail.

Each year poor wretches had been dragged to prison by thousands of what were truly called "poor devils," once behind the prison walls they were consigned to a fate harder than that which awaited worse criminals.

Murderers and thieves, forgers and counterfeiters, real criminals of all kinds, were fed, clothed and cared for at the expense of the state, but for the unhappy man whose only offense was his inability to pay a trifling sum of a few cents no such provision was made. The food he ate, the shreds that covered him, the medicine he took—nay, the very rag he wrapped about his sores—were provided, if provided at all, by his friends, by the public or by some humane society.

The room in which he was confined with scores of other offenders was utterly without furniture of any sort. In it were neither beds, nor tables, nor chairs, nor so much as a bench or stool. He sat on the floor, ate off the floor and at night lay to sleep on it like a dog, and this misery he endured until he died or his debt was paid or his creditor released him.

Against this at length humanity recoiled, and in 1794 a change for the better was ordered. It was stipulated that the prisoner should provide fuel and blankets for such debtors as, by reason of their dire property, could not get them and should make an allowance of 7 cents a day for food and charge this against the creditors. If any creditor refused to pay after ten days' notice his debtor was to be discharged.

For twenty-two years the community seemed to have thought that this mild concession was all that humanity required, for no further change was made until 1814. Then was passed the "bread act" under which each prisoner whose debt did not exceed \$15 was entitled to a discharge after an imprisonment of thirty days.

From documents presented to the senate of New York in 1817 it appears that the keeper of the debtors' jail in New York city certified that during 1816 1,984 debtors were confined and that upward of 600 were confined in the prison. The sheriff of the county certified that 1,120 were imprisoned for debt under \$50, that of these 720 owed less than \$25 and that every one of them would have starved to death but for the assistance of the humane society.

One man remained, it was noted, in the New York jail for three years, who was only indebted to the extent of \$50, before death ended his misery and during the entire time was fed by the humane society. Another unfortunate had been imprisoned six years and was supported by charity. In the face of such striking evidence the legislature of New York state relented and in 1817 forbade the imprisonment of debtors for sums less than \$25. This law the war, and state after state followed.

When the new states in the west framed their constitutions they ordered that no one should be imprisoned for debt. The old statute was finally stricken from the laws of the eastern states until today none of our states has a law requiring that a debt is punishable by imprisonment, unless it has been contracted under some fraudulent misrepresentation.—Philadelphia Press

WET OR WASHED EGGS.

They Spoil Easily and Cause an Enormous and Needless Loss.

Eggs are needlessly spoiled every year by washing and wetting. Approximately 5,016,000 dozen eggs spoil every year because some one has left clean eggs get wet or has washed dirty eggs before sending them to market, according to the specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Careful investigation of large quantities of stored eggs show that from 17 to 22 per cent of washed eggs become worthless in storage, whereas only 4 to 8 per cent of dirty eggs stored unwashed spoil. The explanation is simple.

Water removes from the shell of the egg a gelatinous covering which helps keep air and germs out of the inside of the egg. Once the covering is removed by washing or rain which gets to eggs in the nest, germs and mold have ready access to the contents and spoil the eggs.

The enormous loss in storage eggs largely can be prevented if producers and egg handlers, especially during March, April and May, refrain from washing eggs destined for the market, and make pains to reduce the number of dirty eggs by providing plenty of clean, sheltered nests for their hens.

In view of this great loss of valuable food the department urges country storekeepers and hucksters not to accept washed eggs for shipment in case lots. Shiny eggs, especially in the early spring, probably have been washed. All washed eggs purchased should be sold locally for immediate consumption.

CREDIT AS CAPITAL.

Use It, Invest It, but Do Not Impair Nor Squander It.

A prominent member of the financial district, who has had many ups and downs—financially—who has been independently rich on several different occasions and who has as frequently been in the place where he did not know where next month's rent might come from, states unequivocally that "credit is a man's best capital."

He says that credit is something that may be hoarded and used to great advantage in business, but should not be squandered, lived on or worn away.

"A man's credit may outlast a dozen fortunes and enable him to succeed on another attempt," he avers, and states further that he has recently written something to the effect that it is useless and foolish to advise men to keep out of debt. "Useless, because men who are not so constituted cannot keep out of debt, and foolish because the great majority of men cannot do business without credit."

"To use one's credit in business may be a wise and profitable investment, but to live on credit and thus wear it away is always dangerous. A man should live on what he earns and invest his credit only after careful consideration, and when his best judgment convinces him that it will be safe and likely to yield a profit."

The author of the foregoing is now in circumstances of affluence after having lost much well on to a dozen fortunes. He attributes his final success to the fact that he never abused his credit.—Wall Street Journal

Pay, Pray and Peg Away.

In a Long Island village there used to be and still is a group of people who thought a good deal of each other in spite of what they said, which was frequently of an uncomplimentary nature. The group existed under various self imposed names and had a combinatorious motto, which ran, "Pay, pray and peg away."

All the members of this little association are still alive, kicking and good natured.

It seems a good idea to suggest that their motto be made public and urged for more general adoption.—New York Sun

When Death Cools His Sting.

There is a curious superstition in Japan that if a death occurs in the house all the water in it is poisoned at once and must be thrown away, the reason given being that Death cools his "sting" after destroying life in the first water he finds, and as no one can tell death being invisible—what far he may choose it is safest to throw it all away. Careful people to save trouble even carry all water out of the house immediately before a death is expected.

Efficiency.

Efficiency is no new invention. It is as old as intelligence itself. None realize efficiency so completely as the creative genius—our Darwins, Faradays, Edisons and Fords—and none so completely practice and exemplify working expensively. Genius itself, we are told, is the capability for taking infinite pains.—William H. Smith in Industrial Management.

Good Advice.

"What did the doctor say when Tom shot off some of his digits fooling with a loaded pistol?"

"He thoughtfully told him he should remember that fingers are good things always to keep on hand."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Making It Worse.

"Did you try counting sheep for four insomnia?"

"Yes, but it only made matters worse—the sheep reminded me of my butcher's bill."—Boston Transcript.

ARENDTSVILLE Fire Company

LOVE LINKED WITH DEATH.

In Tucopia Girls Propose Marriage and Must Die if Rejected.

In the Pacific Ocean between Fiji, New Guinea, New Caledonia and the continent of Australia lies the Melanesian group of islands, where head hunters and cannibals abound. Although strange and gruesome are many of the customs of the tribes, there are some that are most romantic. For instance, on the island of Tucopia the women propose marriage instead of the men.

When a girl of Tucopia sees a man whom she thinks she would like to have for her husband she does not rush up to him and ask him to marry her. On the contrary, she gives the subject deep thought and often the man a most careful investigation before she "pops the question." The reason is that his answer spells life or death to her.

It is a tribal law that any woman who has been refused must forthwith kill herself. Therefore a woman asks a man's hand only when she feels sure that his answer will be the happy one.

Many are the strange and seemingly inexplicable questions with which the women of Tucopia ply the stranger, who cannot realize the personal motive back of the solitude of the dusky belles who inquire if he is married or not and the state of his wife's health. Romances are consequently very apt to turn out in happy marriage.

But there have been innumerable instances when a poor girl, smitten by the newcomer's charms, has been compelled to kill herself because the man with whom she has fallen in love has had to refuse to marry her.

Baidsness with the women of Tucopia is a sign of beauty, and never until she is bidden does a Tucopia woman become fully convinced that she is really loved. But bidden or not she takes great care whom she asks to marry her, for the tribal law has never been known to fail. If a rejected woman does not kill herself she is executed by the leaders of the tribe.—Pearson's.

RED MONDAY IN PETROGRAD.

One Scene of the Revolt That Ended the Romanoff Dynasty.

Bullets flew in the streets of Petrograd one Monday during the revolution which overthrew the Romanoffs. A British nurse, telling Londoners of her experiences in the Russian capital on "Red Monday," says of one scene:

"I saw in the streets a wonderful procession of revolutionists, the vanguard of the brave liberators of Russia. The soldier patrols in their gray coats, on foot and in motorcars, were going down the street in a steady, orderly manner, protecting a crowd of starving men, women and children who were walking in the center of the procession. At their head was a band playing the 'Marseillaise' and a large red flag borne aloft."

"As the procession neared the Hotel Moscow, where the Nervy begins, there was a sudden outburst of fierce firing from above, and the soldiers and women and children fell to the ground and the street soon became a shambles. The firing was from machine guns controlled by the police, who were in ambush on the roof of the hotel and who tried to bring about a wholesale slaughter of the people."

"It was astonishing how self possessed the crowd was in the face of this murderous attack. I saw the soldiers who had not fallen immediately enter the hotel and make their way to the roof, where they shot the cowardly police, captured the machine guns and brought them down to the street."

Smartly Said

Of course it is possible to marry a rich girl for love—of her money.

There is always a suspicion that the only sufferer wants you to suffer too.

The milk of human kindness often seems to be in something like the same state as the milk of the cow.

It is not a good idea to marry an unfortunate man who has been oppressed by the capitalist class.

Success is a state of mind which is not a matter of degree.

The ship who says big words does not always reach big seas.

It is easy to say "I'm rich" when the fellow has been stung.

Wife has pulled the emergency brake a time to save money a spendthrift man turning turtle.

When a fellow is in love he can see beauty in a very return snarl of her jaw which challenges a wad of chewing gum.

The War Garden—Olives

How the Olive is Grown and Used in the Kitchen.

OLIVE GREEN AND OLIVE OIL ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE OILS USED IN THE KITCHEN. OLIVE OIL IS USED FOR FRYING, BAKING, AND COOKING. OLIVE GREEN IS USED FOR SALADS, SOUPS, AND DRESSINGS.

OLIVE OIL IS ALSO USED FOR MAKING SOAP, WHICH IS A HARD SOAP FOR IRONWORKERS AND GRADE WORKERS. OLIVE SOAP IS MADE FOR WASHING THE DAINTY PALMS OF THE LADIES' HANDS.

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Stepniak as Prophet.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian in England records an interesting statement made by Stepniak, the great Russian revolutionary, which is worth quoting. When he first met Stepniak, in 1889, the writer says, he asked what real prospect there was of any revolution in Russia. The reply was: "A great European war will be our chance. It will show the bureaucracy to be quite incapable of managing the affairs of the nation in a crisis."

Efficiency.

Efficiency is no new invention. It is as old as intelligence itself. None realize efficiency so completely as the creative genius—our Darwins, Faradays, Edisons and Fords—and none so completely practice and exemplify working expensively. Genius itself, we are told, is the capability for taking infinite pains.—William H. Smith in Industrial Management.

Good Advice.

"What did the doctor say when Tom shot off some of his digits fooling with a loaded pistol?"

"He thoughtfully told him he should remember that fingers are good things always to keep on hand."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Making It Worse.

"Did you try counting sheep for four insomnia?"

"Yes, but it only made matters worse—the sheep reminded me of my butcher's bill."—Boston Transcript.

ARENDTSVILLE Fire Company

Home Cookery

Brush the split tenderloin over with melted butter, lay in a greased broiler and broil as for steak or chops. Cook more slowly than beef or lamb and baste occasionally while cooking with additional butter, as like all varieties of pork, it must be thoroughly cooked and yet not allowed to dry out. When cooked lay on a hot platter and spread with a mixture of butter (worked to a cream), chopped parsley, salt and paprika. Dust lightly with a little salt after the tenderloin has been turned twice.

Three-egg Sponge Cake.

Three eggs beaten five minutes, one cupful sugar, one teaspoonful baking powder mixed with one cupful flour; add to rest of mixture; one teaspoonful caraway and lastly add one-half cupful boiling water. Bake in a quick oven ten to fifteen minutes. This is a nice made in two square tins with a cream filling: One cupful milk, heated, beat two eggs, add two tablespoonfuls cornstarch mixed with one-half cupful sugar. Add this to the heated milk. Cook slowly until thick. Flavor.

Corn Scallop.

Place in a buttered baking dish alternate layers of drained canned corn or new fresh corn and cracker crumbs. Put the crumbs with bits of butter and season the corn with salt and paprika. When the dish is nearly filled pour over one highly beaten egg that has been mixed with half a cupful of milk. Cover over the top with crumbs blended with melted butter and cook in a moderately hot oven until well browned and set.

Scour Cherry Preserve.

Pit the cherries, weigh and put in a preserving kettle with an equal weight of sugar. Stand on the back of stove until the sugar is dissolved, then boil slowly until thick. If this is too rich a very nice preserve is made by using seven pounds of sugar to ten pounds of fruit.

THE CYNIC.

"I never knew any man in my life who could not bear another's misfortunes perfectly like a Christian."

"There is no man so good who would be so subtle as all his thoughts and actions to the laws."

"I would not deserve hanging ten times in his life."—Montaigne.

Smartly Said

Of course it is possible to marry a rich girl for love—of her money.

There is always a suspicion that the only sufferer wants you to suffer too.

The milk of human kindness often seems to be in something like the same state as the milk of the cow.

It is not a good idea to marry an unfortunate man who has been oppressed by the capitalist class.

Success is a state of mind which is not a matter of degree.

The ship who says big words does not always reach big seas.

It is easy to say "I'm rich" when the fellow has been stung.

Wife has pulled the emergency brake a time to save money a spendthrift man turning turtle.

When a fellow is in love he can see beauty in a very return snarl of her jaw which challenges a wad of chewing gum.

The War Garden—Olives

How the Olive is Grown and Used in the Kitchen.

OLIVE GREEN AND OLIVE OIL ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE OILS USED IN THE KITCHEN. OLIVE OIL IS USED FOR FRYING, BAKING, AND COOKING. OLIVE GREEN IS USED FOR SALADS, SOUPS, AND DRESSINGS.

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ADAMS COUNTY MEN DRAWN FOR THE BIG DRAFT

(Continued from First Page)

- 592. Sam. E. Harman, Kingsdale.
- 600. Malcolm J. Linn, Orrtanna, R1
- 1886. Paul E. Shriver, Harney, Md.
- 810. Francis E. Miller, Gettysburg
- 1539. Milford Lee Bailey, Fairfield
- 1682. Paul Ray Taylor, Aspers
- 507. Clarence E. Wray, Gettysburg
- 309. Charles H. Noel, Hanover R6
- 437. H. A. Strickhouser, Gettysburg
- 1324. Jason C. Seiford, Iron Springs
- 604. L. E. Moore, Biglerville
- 93. A. E. H. Frock, Hanover No. 6
- 2181. N. E. Myers, Hampton
- 1763. Edw. U. Appler, Gettysburg
- 1548. Ambrose S. Cool, Fairfield
- 1284. Grant Jefferson Davis, Fairfield
- 1066. Charles R. Zhea, Gettysburg
- 924. Ross R. Myers, Gettysburg
- 420. James C. Riley, Gettysburg R6
- 1014. Reuben B. Lyles, Gettysburg
- 1178. H. R. Kennedy, York Springs
- 514. Earl B. Hartzel, Fairfield
- 2374. Wm. J. Jago, Littlestown R4
- 438. J. F. Steunou, Gettysburg R4
- 1329. L. E. Shultz, Gettysburg R5
- 1045. David E. Stanton, Gettysburg
- 1041. Ernest B. Ohler, Gettysburg
- 1705. Earl Colestock, New Oxford
- 1331. Alex E. Singley, Gettysburg R
- 1885. R. W. Taylor, Biglerville
- 487. Harmon M. Mott, Gettysburg
- 1282. Harry F. Hoffman, Fairfield
- 1323. Howard F. Seiford, Fairfield
- 1846. Lewis H. Small, McSherrystown
- 797. John W. Hartman, Gettysburg
- 140. R. C. Michner, Biglerville
- 1536. Chas. Henry Baker, Fairfield
- 1922. Edw. S. Slagel, McSherrystown
- 1723. John L. Stock, New Oxford
- 1779. John P. Keiser, Gettysburg
- 1236. Luther E. Allamong, Fairfield
- 2247. George H. Howe, New Oxford
- 2011. M. S. Q. Deatrick, New Oxford
- 432. H. C. Snyder, Gettysburg R2
- 13. John A. Kinneman, Abbottstown
- 632. Earl Chas. Tate, Seven Stars
- 927. John H. Kane, Gettysburg
- 1484. Glenn B. Miller, Littlestown
- 739. W. Howard Armor, Gettysburg
- 1751. A. C. Neiderer, Centennial
- 601. Cal. H. Lower, McSherrystown
- 1322. Paul Edgar Seabrook, Fairfield
- 1146. C. A. Asper, York Springs
- 1103. A. U. Gulden, New Oxford, R3
- 2319. Chas. C. Moore, Aspers
- 1395. W. L. Kimmel, York Springs
- 606. Anthony J. McDevitt, Orrtanna
- 1825. James H. Heller, Biglerville
- 1771. Ray H. Epley, Gettysburg
- 513. Valentine G. Hartman, Fairfield
- 46. Paul Denis Wierman, Arendtsville
- 1020. O. G. McPherson, New Oxford
- 1651. George E. Naylor, Biglerville
- 1999. R. J. Bollinger, New Oxford, R4
- 1955. W. P. Harner, Littlestown
- 1636. Edgar R. Lower, Biglerville
- 223. Elmer Alfred Snyder, Aspers
- 2066. Carl J. Breighner, New Oxford
- 1441. Paul B. Blocher, Littlestown
- 117. Lloyd L. Mummert, Hanover
- 2330. Henry G. Baker, Gardner
- 602. Robert C. Lentz, Orrtanna, R2
- 390. A. R. Hollinger, Gettysburg R10
- 2233. John D. Eckert, Gettysburg R8
- 75. Russell David Shetter, Biglerville
- 1818. Benj. H. Elme, McSherrystown
- 772. Robert A. Felix, Gettysburg
- 1456. Earl C. Feaser, Littlestown
- 712. Jos. H. Phillips, Littlestown, R4
- 1419. E. C. Wagner, York Springs
- 2390. M. F. Reindollar, Littlestown R4
- 786. Edw. D. Hudson Jr., Gettysburg
- 1549. Nelson E. Dubel, Emmitsburg
- 1476. Elias Trostle Lau, Littlestown
- 280. C. N. Kauffman, Hanover R5
- 2322. Sereus Sell, New Oxford R4
- 1292. John F. Lightner, Iron Springs
- 972. Grover K. Bream, Gettysburg
- 983. E. R. Dearborn, Gettysburg
- 757. Nick J. Camber, Gettysburg
- 966. Roy G. Baker, Gettysburg
- 868. F. E. Twomey, Gettysburg
- 2230. R. P. Deatrick, Gettysburg R7
- 332. Curtis B. Smith, Hanover R5
- 937. William I. Shields, Gettysburg
- 2090. J. A. Liversperger, New Oxford
- 379. Roy C. Eiker, Gettysburg R5
- 1560. Curtis John Kane, Fairfield
- 542. William J. Bream, Cashtown
- 2107. Edw. B. Rohrbaugh, Hanover R6
- 194. James O. Tampi, Biglerville, R1
- 582. Nick S. Tampi, Gettysburg
- 572. Leroy E. Carey, Biglerville
- 2295. F. S. Weaver, Gettysburg R7
- 1300. James Hall Marshall, Fairfield
- 2124. Chas. W. Weaver, New Oxford
- 1673. Herve C. Shull, Aspers
- 1887. C. G. Hinkle, Sherrystown
- 298. R. H. McLaughlin, Hanover R5
- 675. C. W. Dorrer, Littlestown, R1
- 2132. John Henry Albert, Hampton
- 1769. John M. Clabaugh, Gettysburg
- 1294. L. L. Lochbaum, Orrtanna
- 1148. P. R. Bowers, York Springs
- 1647. Chas. E. Miller, Biglerville
- 1354. Harry Barnes, Fayetteville
- 1906. P. A. Overbaugh, McSherrystown
- 2017. Charles I. Grott, New Oxford
- 2297. H. A. Strine, Hanover R1
- 343. L. W. Stambaugh, Hanover R6
- 2068. C. J. Billman, New Oxford
- 2414. Albert R. Jacob, York Springs
- 1615. F. G. Eicholtz, Biglerville
- 2109. Herman T. Myers, Hanover, R6
- 982. Walter Daniel, Gettysburg
- 726. A. A. Straley, Littlestown, R5
- 15. Wm. H. Lauchman, Abbottstown
- 905. George D. Heiges, Gettysburg
- 933. John R. Rupp, Gettysburg
- 2331. Guy E. Bream, Gardner
- 1531. George W. Yealy, Littlestown
- 2209. Luther A. Yohe, East Berlin
- 1288. Clarence N. Kump, Iron Springs
- 452. George L. Butt, East Berlin
- 355. Irvin A. Wildasin, Hanover
- 1843. Harry L. Reese, McSherrystown
- 530. Linn Roy Andrew, Cashtown
- 809. George E. Miller, Gettysburg
- 1114. Chas. E. Myers, New Oxford
- 1470. Stanley L. King, Littlestown
- 2135. Paul Shue, Gettysburg, R5
- 2145. James S. Stoebe, Biglerville
- 620. A. E. Roberts, McSherrystown
- 1234. Robert M. Singley, Iron Springs
- 550. D. E. Clapsaddle, Orrtanna, R2
- 1611. R. E. Eicholtz, Biglerville
- 574. A. R. Hassler, Fayetteville
- 31. Clyde H. Lady, Arendtsville
- 1432. T. S. Blocher, Littlestown
- 1727. Basil F. Eckenrode, New Oxford
- 2047. Charles R. Sadler, New Oxford
- 981. Chas. F. Dillman, Gettysburg
- 1570. Arthur Riley Stine, Fairfield
- 1817. H. F. Dougherty, McSherrystown
- 770. Harry G. Fleming, Gettysburg
- 882. Francis S. Beck, Gettysburg
- 679. Geo. C. Dehoff, Littlestown, R2
- 2119. Ray M. Cramer, New Oxford
- 2560. Roy M. Cramer, Littlestown R4
- 749. Charles S. Butt, Gettysburg

- 2269. Chas. L. Riley, Gettysburg R7
- 252. C. I. Bunty, McSherrystown
- 1868. P. L. Busbey, McSherrystown
- 1509. Ralph S. Sherman, Littlestown
- 1211. Emory S. Guise, Gardner
- 1417. C. B. Worley, York Springs
- 1574. Roy Daniel Shorb, Fairfield
- 2034. Harry M. Miller, New Oxford
- 760. Gustave A. Dehnd, Gettysburg
- 56. George E. Himes, Gettysburg
- 183. Amos Fidler, Biglerville
- 1276. Oscar W. Gladhill, Greenstone
- 1791. Arthur S. Noel, Gettysburg
- 1956. Ray L. Harner, Harney, Md.
- 792. John P. Highland, Gettysburg
- 2128. John D. Wolford, New Oxford
- 5. Robert J. Chronister, Abbottstown
- 350. Luther E. Weaver, Hanover R6
- 1580. Henry C. Trout, Emmitsburg
- 54. Samuel Henry Dugan, Biglerville
- 2365. Arthur M. Felch, Hanover R1
- 870. J. S. Thompson, Gettysburg
- 1714. J. D. Sanders, Gettysburg
- 549. Rob. R. Chapman, Orrtanna, R1
- 1132. Chas. A. Staub, East Berlin, R2
- 440. C. E. Topper, Gettysburg R10
- 1485. Grover C. Maus, Littlestown
- 1674. Raymon W. Sieber, Gardner
- 741. Maurice Bender, Gettysburg
- 1054. Ralph Trimmer, Gettysburg
- 2336. Jacob S. Deatrick, Aspers
- 1275. Alvey Solomon Gantz, Fairfield
- 2316. David S. Kime, New Oxford, R4
- 2225. Verne J. Criswell, Hunterstown
- 711. L. D. Patterson, Littlestown, R1
- 1022. Albert L. Myrick, Gettysburg
- 841. Russell G. Sterner, Gettysburg
- 638. A. L. Stover, McSherrystown
- 1032. Eugene J. Phillips, Gettysburg
- 623. R. W. Rice, Jr. McSherrystown
- 359. John C. Gouker, Hanover R5
- 685. L. N. Flickinger, Littlestown, R4
- 1141. Geo. E. Wisler, East Berlin, R2
- 1314. George E. Reese, Iron Springs
- 1016. A. E. Mickle, Gettysburg
- 1688. Aaron E. Taylor, Biglerville
- 335. Harry W. Smith, Hanover R5
- 1430. James W. Anthony, Littlestown
- 2005. Othum C. Bond, New Oxford
- 493. Norman L. Plank, Fairfield
- 2108. G. A. Sneeringer, New Oxford
- 1358. O. H. Daywalt, Fayetteville
- 923. Chas. J. Myers, Gettysburg
- 1305. Paul Musselman, Fairfield
- 341. John L. Sneeringer, Hanover R5
- 2376. Irvin R. Kindig, Littlestown
- 1007. Earl A. Jacoby, Gettysburg
- 1764. John Wm. Arntz, Littlestown
- 391. C. R. Hollinger, Gettysburg R10
- 1366. Andrew Wagaman, Fayetteville
- 2396. Roy A. Sterner, Littlestown R4
- 329. George H. Geist, Hanover R5
- 970. Maurice E. Baker, Gettysburg
- 637. Albert C. Shultz, Cashtown
- 1675. Marks W. Slaybaugh, Gardner
- 2024. Joseph C. Herman, New Oxford
- 360. Chas. H. Worley, Hanover R5
- 1657. Geo. Wm. Orner, Biglerville
- 2055. Lloyd Diehl Stock, New Oxford
- 1217. Andrew H. Heller, Idaville
- 571. J. W. Forsythe, Orrtanna, R1
- 1873. Brian Colgan, McSherrystown
- 488. Clarence Munshower, Gettysburg
- 1543. J. C. Cline, Blue Ridge Summit
- 2102. C. E. Neider, New Oxford
- 704. Paul J. Miller, Littlestown, R2
- 72. Merritt Guy Rouzer, Biglerville
- 1896. E. J. Keefe, McSherrystown
- 1709. Robert S. Howe, New Oxford
- 356. Robert C. Wildasin, Hanover
- 112. Percy Markle, Hanover, No. 6
- 1067. G. Wm. Andrews, McSherrystown
- 2082. Chas. E. Hensel, New Oxford
- 2156. Guy F. Smith, New Oxford
- 128. F. J. Bishop, New Oxford, Pa.
- 2012. Charles J. Diller, New Oxford
- 679. Harry L. Dehoff, Littlestown
- 305. Joseph T. Morris, Gettysburg
- 11. Chas. J. Henning, Abbottstown
- 900. H. W. Garvin, Gettysburg
- 1981. H. N. Straley, Littlestown
- 1617. Arthur B. Garretson, Aspers
- 2130. Paul Anthony, East Berlin
- 363. F. D. Beard, Gettysburg R3
- 2421. Ralph Myers, York Springs
- 1287. Calvin E. Kump, Iron Springs
- 1142. J. E. Weigard, East Berlin, R2
- 1765. Blaine E. Bixler, Littlestown
- 2167. Howard F. Hankey, East Berlin
- 627. Charles A. Small, Hanover
- 664. Edw. C. Yohe, Gettysburg, R5
- 1448. John Joseph Cratin, Littlestown
- 1722. Mark D. Stock, New Oxford
- 1722. Allen A. Brown, Gettysburg
- 1557. Lester H. Gingell, Fairfield
- 1744. Geo. N. Little, Centennial
- 1112. G. W. Lillich, Abbottstown
- 445. Harry C. Swisher, Hanover
- 1595. John C. Blocher, Biglerville
- 2184. Ralph D. Myers, East Berlin
- 1355. H. E. Baker, Fayetteville
- 103. F. H. Laughman, Hanover, No. 6
- 1585. Roy A. Addesperger, Aspers
- 1912. Wm. Pascoe, McSherrystown
- 1221. Elton H. Myers, Idaville
- 1102. E. C. Feaser, New Oxford, R1
- 1625. Frederick McK. Heller, Aspers
- 556. A. C. Carey, McSherrystown
- 1565. Wm. Geo. Rose, Emmitsburg
- 2109. Henry C. Stock, New Oxford
- 154. Wilmer E. Bream, Biglerville
- 1281. Dorsey E. Herring, Orrtanna
- 51. John W. Deardoff, Biglerville
- 717. Jos. I. Rang, Littlestown, R2
- 1057. Norman E. Tate, Gettysburg
- 1256. Grant B. Bigham, Iron Springs
- 1073. E. H. Clabner, Arendtsville
- 30. Geo. M. J. Clabner, Arendtsville
- 19. Roy Linard, Gettysburg, R6
- 388. G. F. Hemler, Gettysburg R3
- 1423. Guy R. Wolf, York Springs
- 1716. James C. Sanders, New Oxford
- 773. Samuel C. Fissel, Gettysburg
- 608. F. J. Mickle, Gettysburg, R5
- 406. Cyrus A. Miller, Gettysburg R3
- 519. James B. McLaughlin, Fairfield
- 1730. Wm. M. Harner, Hanover, R4
- 25. George Becker, Arendtsville
- 392. John L. Irwin, Gettysburg R4
- 2081. E. H. Hippensteel, Hanover, R5
- 2231. L. H. Decker, Gettysburg R7
- 889. Chester G. Crist, Gettysburg
- 583. R. E. Gentzler, Gettysburg R4
- 1167. Clyde D. Guise, Gardner
- 1712. James M. Nell, New Oxford
- 2186. Dale Brough March, Orrtanna
- 588. F. John Kendrick, Orrtanna
- 856. John L. Shultz, Gettysburg
- 1346. Ira M. Walter, Fairfield
- 2263. J. E. Millhimes, Gettysburg R7
- 2053. David F. Sanders, New Oxford
- 2051. Guy Alfred Staub, New Oxford
- 1957. Denton Harry Harner, Harney
- 576. F. John Hall, Orrtanna, R2
- 2023. John E. Herman, New Oxford
- 944. Simon S. Stock, Gettysburg
- 1866. J. F. Beckman, McSherrystown
- 1808. Edw. L. Weaver, Littlestown
- 1943. James A. Collins, Gettysburg
- 1677. Jacob H. Stahl, Aspers
- 122. J. J. Sneeringer, N. Oxford, R3
- 1783. Oliver I. Metz, Littlestown
- 1162. Chas. I. Slonaker, Orrtanna, R1
- 949. J. E. Shindelfecker, Gettysburg
- 1639. John James Maddox, Aspers
- 222. L. A. Steinberger, Gettysburg
- 2364. M. M. Feaser, Westminster R7
- 1715. Guy S. Sanders, Gettysburg
- 906. John W. Hewitt, Gettysburg
- 1337. Harry M. Slonaker, Fairfield
- 1162. D. H. Cooley, New Oxford R2
- 760. A. M. Mummert, Littlestown, R2
- 1250. C. D. Bigham, Iron Springs
- 1195. Dan W. Shank, York Springs

Word from Washington this afternoon at five o'clock was to the effect that the drawing would not be completed before three o'clock tomorrow morning, and that an adjournment would likely be taken and the work resumed tomorrow.

Further list of names to-morrow.

WET OR WASHED EGGS.

They Spoil Easily and Cause an Enormous and Needless Loss.

Eggs are needlessly spoiled every year by washing and wetting. Approximately 5,016,000 dozen eggs spoil every year because some do not have clean eggs get wet or has washed dirty eggs before sending them to market, according to the specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Careful investigation of large quantities of stored eggs show that from 17 to 22 per cent of washed eggs become worthless in storage, whereas only 4 to 8 per cent of dirty eggs stored unwashed spoil. The explanation is simple.

Water removes from the shell of the egg a gelatinous covering which helps keep air and germs out of the inside of the egg. Once the covering is removed by washing or rain which gets to the egg in the nest, germs and mold have ready access to the contents and spoil the eggs.

The enormous loss in storage eggs largely can be prevented if producers and egg handlers, especially during March, April and May, refrain from washing eggs destined for the storage markets and take pains to reduce the number of dirty eggs by providing plenty of clean, sheltered nests for their hens.

CREDIT AS CAPITAL.

Use It, Invest It, but Do Not Impair Nor Squander It.

A prominent member of the financial district, who has had many ups and downs—financially—who has been independently rich on several different occasions and who has as frequently been in the place where he did not know where next month's rent might come from, states unequivocally that "credit is a man's best capital."

He says that credit is something that may be invested and used to great advantage in business, but should not be squandered, lived on or worn away. "A man's credit may outlast a dozen fortunes and enable him to succeed on another attempt," he avers, and states further that he has recently written something to the effect that it is useless and foolish to advise men to keep out of debt. Useless, because men who are not so constituted cannot keep out of debt, and foolish because the great majority of men cannot do business without credit.

"To use one's credit in business may be a wise and profitable investment, but to live on credit and thus wear it away is always dangerous. A man should live on what he earns and invest his credit only after careful investigation, and when his best judgment convinces him that it will be safe and likely to yield a profit."

The author of the foregoing is now in circumstances of affluence after having lost night well on to a dozen fortunes. He attributes his final success to the fact that he never abused his credit.—Wall Street Journal.

Pay, Pray and Pledge Away.

In a Long Island village there used to be and still is a group of people who thought a good deal of each other in spite of what they said, which was frequently of an unsympathetic nature. The group existed under various self imposed names and had a semi-humorous motto, which ran, "Pay, pray and pledge away."

OLD JAIL HORRORS

When Imprisonment For Debt Was the Law of the Land.

TORTURE FOR ITS VICTIMS.

Poor Wretches Unable to Pay the Price They Owed Were Flung Into Prison to Starve to Death Unless Rescued by Charity or Their Creditors.

In the early part of the last century there was started an earnest effort to entirely abolish or at least to regulate the old colony law of imprisonment for debt. The movers in this abolition movement felt that no class of the community deserved consideration more.

It had been the inhuman rule that for the smallest debt possible to contract, though it were but a cent in value, the body of the debtor, whether man or woman, would be seized by the creditor and cast into jail.

Each year poor wretches had been dragged to prison by thousands on what were truly called "spite actions." Once behind the prison walls they were consigned to a fate harder than that which awaited worse criminals.

Murderers and thieves, forgers and counterfeiters, real criminals of all kinds, were fed, clothed and cared for at the expense of the state, but for the unhappy man whose only offense was his inability to pay a trifling sum of a few cents no such provision was made.

The food he ate, the shreds that covered him, the medicine he took—pay, the very rags he wrapped about his sores—were provided, if provided at all, by his friends, by the public or by some humane society.

The room in which he was confined with scores of other offenders was utterly without furniture of any sort. In it were neither beds, nor tables, nor chairs, nor so much as a bench or stool. He sat on the floor, ate off the floor and at night lay to sleep on it like a dog, and this misery he endured until he died or his debt was paid or his creditor released him.

Against this at length humanity revolted, and in 1794 a change for the better was ordered. It was stipulated that the inspector should provide fuel and blankets for such debtors as, by reason of their dire property, could not get them and should make an allowance of 7 cents a day for food and charge this against the creditors. If any creditor refused to pay after ten days' notice his debtor was to be discharged.

For twenty-two years the community seemed to have thought that this mild concession was all that humanity required, for no further change was made until 1814. Then was passed the "bread act," under which each prisoner whose debt did not exceed \$15 was entitled to a discharge after an imprisonment of thirty days.

From documents presented to the senate of New York in 1817 it appears that the keeper of the debtors' jail in New York city certified that during 1816 1,984 debtors were confined and that upward of 600 were always in the prison. The sheriff of the county certified that 1,129 were imprisoned for debt under \$20, that of these 729 owed less than \$25 and that every one of them would have starved to death but for the assistance of the humane society.

One man remained, it was noted, in the New York jail for three years, who was only indebted to the extent of \$50, before death ended his misery and during the entire time was fed by the humane society. Another unfortunate had been imprisoned six years and was supported by charity. In the face of such striking evidence the legislature of 1817 forbade the imprisonment of debtors for sums less than \$25. This led the way, and state after state followed.

When the new states in the west framed their constitutions they ordered that no one should be imprisoned for debt. The old statute was finally stricken from the laws of the eastern states until today none of our states has a law requiring that a debt be punishable by imprisonment, unless it has been contracted under some fraudulent misrepresentation.—Philadelphia Press.

When Death Cools His Sting.

There is a curious superstition in Jamaica that if a death occurs in the house all the water in it is poisoned at once and must be thrown away, the reason given being that Death cools his "sting" after destroying life in the first water he finds, and as no one can tell death being invisible—what jar he may choose it is safest to throw it all away. Careful people to save trouble even carry all water out of the house immediately before a death is expected.

Imitation Marble.

If by any chance you should happen to be admiring some very fine carved marble it would not strike you that the so called marble might easily be sawdust. Wonderful imitations of valuable woods and marbles have been made from sawdust, and even experts have been deceived at first sight. Spirit, too, can be made from sawdust.

Pretty Close.

Genevieve—Do you carry Fred's picture in your wrist watch?

Mabelle—Certainly I do.

"Well, my dear, that comes pretty close to wearing your heart on your sleeve, doesn't it?"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Word "Data."

When you are tempted to use the word "data" stop and reflect. There is a good word, "facts," that in most cases is better. Remember that "data" is a plural noun, "Datum" is the singular, and it means something that is known already. Data are things given, known. It is a mark of ignorance to say "this data."—Youth's Companion.

LOVE LINKED WITH DEATH.

In Tucopia Girls Propose Marriage and Must Die if Rejected.

In the Pacific ocean between Fiji, New Guinea, New Caledonia and the continent of Australia lies the Melanesian group of islands, where head hunters and cannibals abound. Although strange and gruesome are many of the customs of the tribes, there are some that are most romantic. For instance, on the island of Tucopia the women propose marriage instead of the men.

When a girl of Tucopia sees a man whom she thinks she would like to have for her husband she does not rush up to him and ask him to marry her. On the contrary, she gives the subject deep thought and often the man a most careful investigation before she "pops the question." The reason is that his answer spells life or death to her.

It is a tribal law that any woman who has been refused must forthwith kill herself. Therefore a woman asks a man's hand only when she feels sure that his answer will be the happy one.

Many are the strange and seemingly inexplicable questions with which the women of Tucopia ply the stranger, who cannot realize the personal motive back of the solicitude of the dusky belles who inquire if he is married or not and the state of his wife's health. Romances are consequently very apt to turn out in happy marriage.

But there have been innumerable instances when a poor girl, smitten by the newcomer's charms, has been compelled to kill herself because the man with whom she has fallen in love has had to refuse to marry her.

Baldness with the women of Tucopia is a sign of beauty, and never until she is bald does a Tucopia woman become fully convinced that she is really loved. But bald or not she takes great care whom she asks to marry her, for the tribal law has never been known to fall. If a rejected woman does not kill herself she is executed by the leaders of the tribe.—Pearson's.

RED MONDAY IN PETROGRAD.

One Scene of the Revolt That Ended the Romanoff Dynasty.

Bullets flew in the streets of Petrograd one Monday during the revolution which overthrew the Romanoffs. A British nurse, telling Londoners of her experiences in the Russian capital on "Red Monday," says of one scene:

"I saw in the streets a wonderful procession of revolutionists, the vanguard of the brave liberators of Russia. The soldier patriots in their gray coats, on foot and in motorcars, were going down the street in a steady, orderly manner, protecting a crowd of starving men, women and children who were walking in the center of the procession. At their head was a band playing the 'Marseillaise' and a large red flag borne aloft."

"As the procession neared the Hotel Moscow, where the Nevsky begins, there was a sudden outburst of fierce firing from above, and the soldiers and women and children fell to the ground and the street soon became a shambles. The firing was from machine guns controlled by the police, who were in ambush on the roof of the hotel and who tried to bring about a wholesale slaughter of the people."

"It was astonishing how self possessed the crowd was in the face of this murderous attack. I saw the soldiers who had not fallen immediately enter the hotel and make their way to the roof, where they shot the cowardly police, captured the machine guns and brought them down to the street."

Lending Money.

"And now, my son," said the old man, "I must give you a bit of parting advice."

"Yes, dad," answered the young man patiently.

"Never lend money to a friend."

"What, never?"

"No, never."

"But why? Surely some friends are honest?"

"Undoubtedly. But if you lend money and try to get it back you will be called a tightwad, and if you lend money and don't try to get it back you will be called an easy mark."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Stepniak as Prophet.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian in England records an interesting statement made by Stepniak, the great Russian revolutionary, which is worth quoting. When he first met Stepniak, in 1880, the writer says, he asked what real prospect there was of any revolution in Russia. The reply was: "A great European war will be our chance. It will show the bureaucracy to be quite incapable of managing the affairs of the nation in a crisis."

Efficiency.

Efficiency is no new invention; it is as old as intelligence itself. None realize efficiency so completely as the creative genius—our Darwins, Faradays, Edisons and Fords—and none so completely practice and exemplify working expensively. Genius itself, we are told, is the capability for taking infinite pains.—William H. Smith in Industrial Management.

Good Advice.

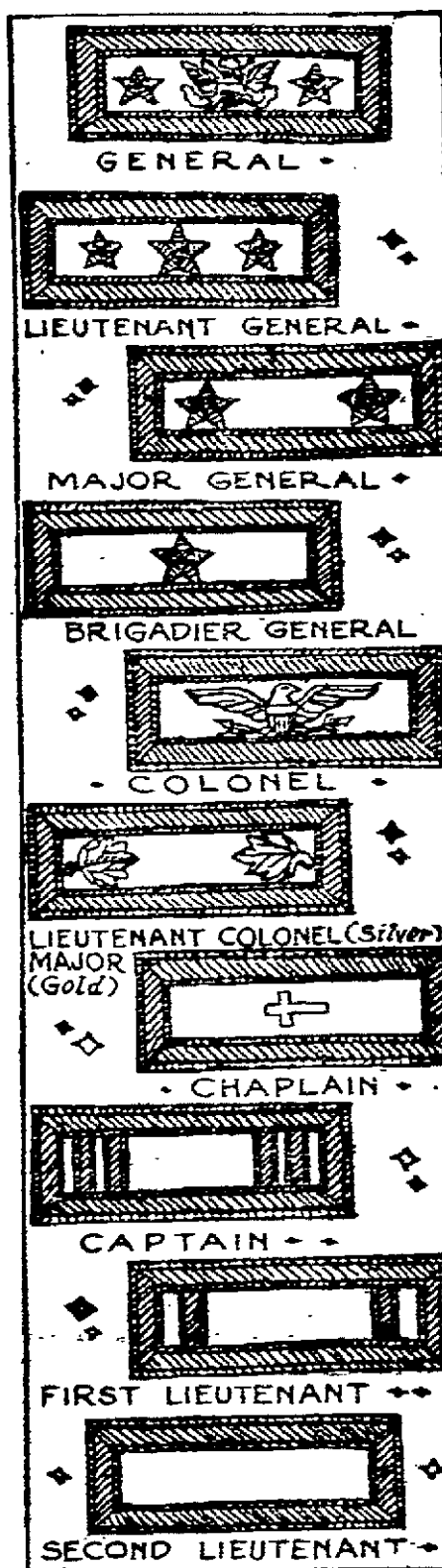
"What did the doctor say when Tom shot off some of his digits fooling with a loaded pistol?"

How to Tell the Rank of Our Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform

Stripes on Sleeves and Collars Denote What Branch of Service and What Office the Wearer Holds.

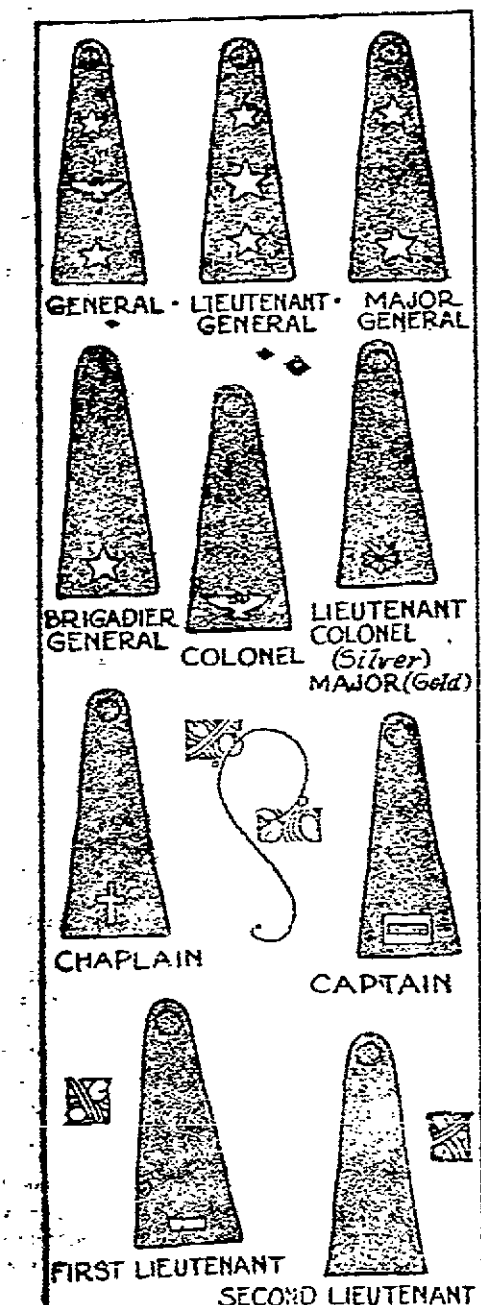
Streets of Cities and Towns Filled With Uniforms and Everybody Should Know What the Insignia Denote.

IN these martial days, when the eyes of the civilian nation are upon the army and navy, every one, from the boy scout and campus girl to the graybeard and grandmother, is, or should be, anxious to know all about these two arms of the country's defense. With the streets of all cities and towns full of officers of both branches the most obvious bit of knowledge to be first gleaned is how to



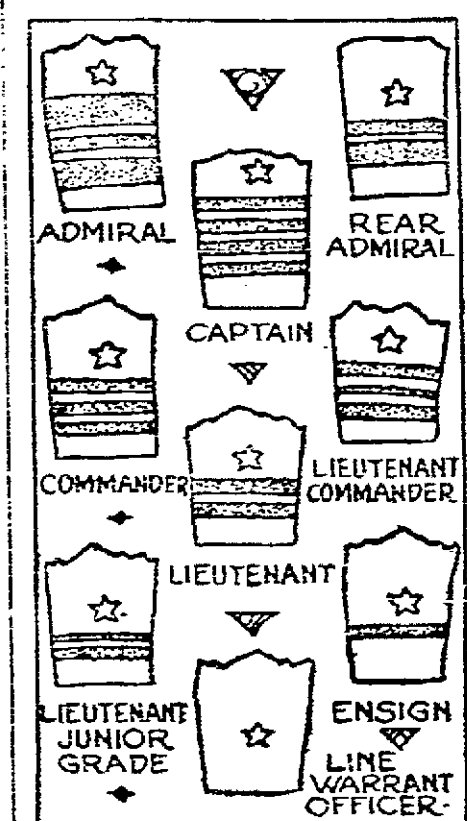
distinguish not only the more highly placed ones, but those who belong to the various divisions of the military and naval personnel.

With this end in view there is presented herewith a comprehensive series of insignia. As will be realized at a glance, it is no easy feat of memory to place all these accurately in one's



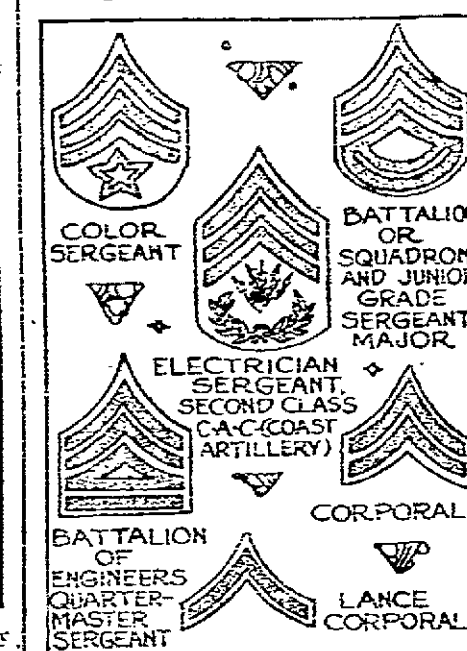
mind ready to be called forth when occasion arises, as it does many times in a stroll down almost any street, but this is a small matter indeed compared with what must be memorized by the men who wear these insignia. The ones shown herewith are only

the more important in the way of emblems to mark rank, for in both army and navy there are minor sleeve and shoulder signs which denote particular callings in the services, such as gun



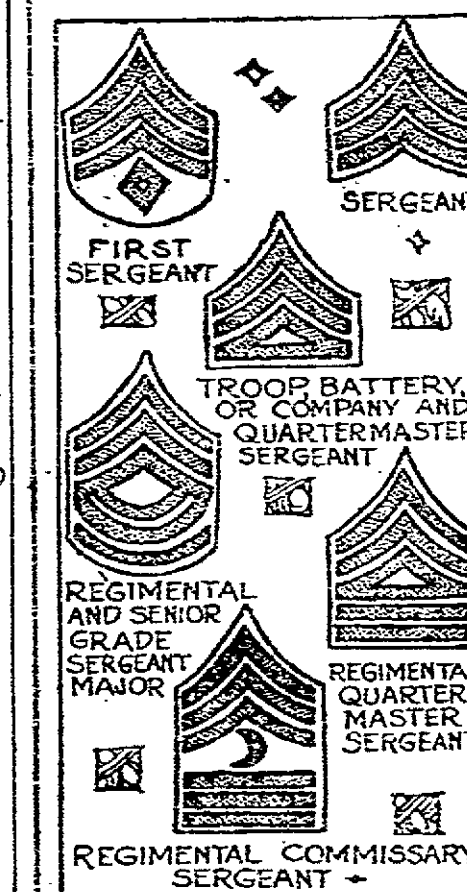
commanders, gun pointers, signal corps, hospital corps, professors of mathematics, civil engineers, medical corps, paymasters, engineers of various sorts, musicians, subsistence department, saddlers, farmers and artificers. The meaning of most of these insignia, however, is so plain as to need no explanation.

One row of symbols is worn extending from the neck to the shoulder



with uniforms of khaki, while the more elaborate ones are worn across the shoulder with uniforms of blue cloth. Most of the other insignia are found either on the neckband or sleeve.

Numbers on collar devices show to what regiment the wearer is attached. Numbers on sleeve devices show to what regiment the wearer is attached. Numbers on sleeve devices show to what regiment the wearer is attached.

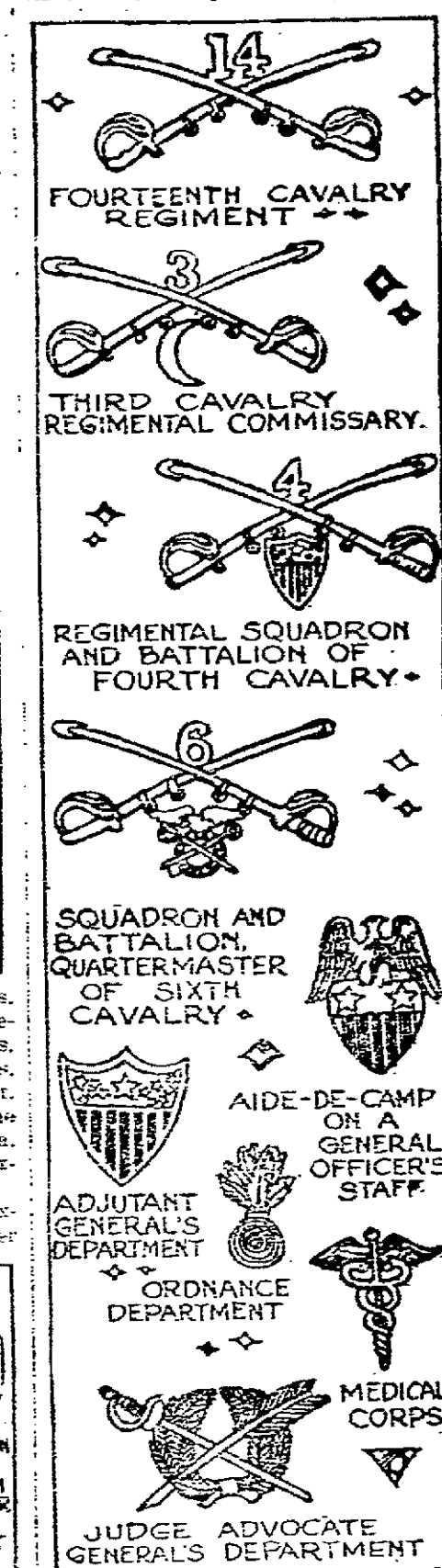


Initials "U. S. V." When wearing the khaki uniform a second lieutenant is distinguished by a bronze coat of arms of the United States on his service cap and on his belt and a gold and black braided hat cord.

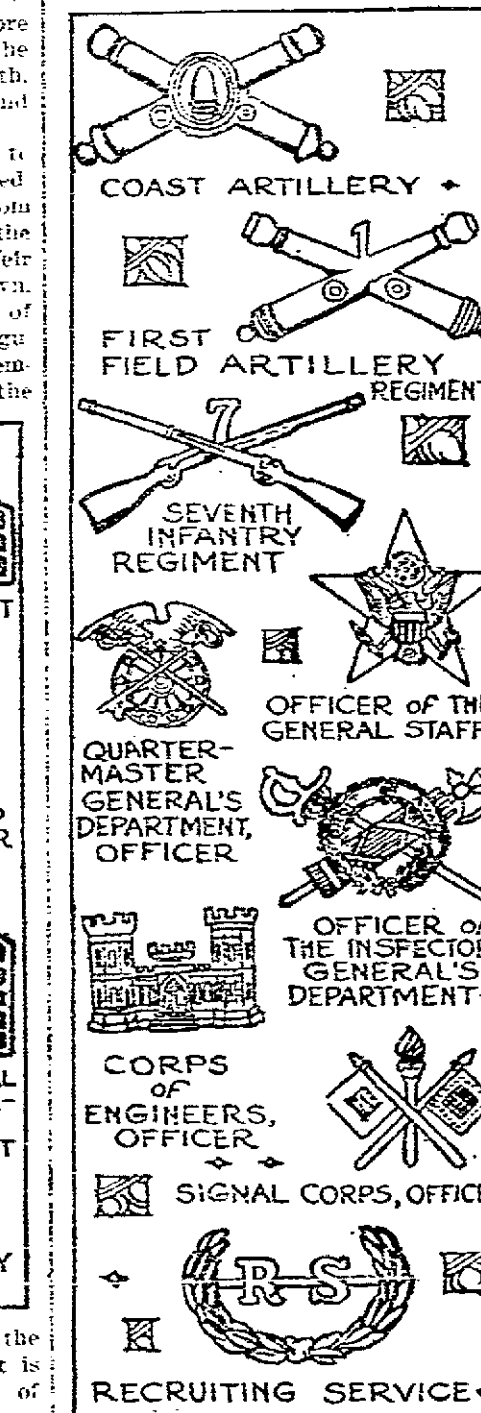
The wearing of colored hat cords, by the way, is a comparatively recent innovation in the army, and, since there are many more privates in any military organization than there are officers, it is perhaps as well to memorize the significance of these. Here it is in brief: Yellow for cavalry, light blue for infantry, red for artillery, maroon

for medical corps, black for all staff departments, red pipe with white for engineers' corps, black pipe with red for ordnance department, buff for quartermaster corps, salmon with white edge for signal corps. All commissioned officers wear a gold and black braided hat cord when wearing service hats, and the coat of arms of the United States is worn by all commissioned officers on hats, caps and belts.

Collar ornaments of commissioned officers in the navy are: Ensign, a silver



enriched; junior lieutenant, silver bar and anchor; senior lieutenant, two bars and an anchor of silver; lieutenant commander, a gold leaf; commander, a silver leaf; captain, a spread eagle; rear admiral, two silver stars, one of them surcharged on a foil anchor; vice admiral, three stars, an end one surcharged on a foil anchor; admiral, four silver stars, the rear one surcharged on a foil anchor; admiral of the fleet, five silver stars, the rear one surcharged on a foil anchor; admiral of the fleet, five silver stars, the rear one surcharged on a foil anchor.



says, a rank held only by the late George Dewey, four silver stars. Rank insignia for the marine corps for commissioned officers are the same as the army for shoulder ornaments. The corps device, a globe surmounted by the eagle and backed by the fouled anchor, is worn on the collar. The sleeve insignia for full and mess dress are the same as the British Royal Horse artillery.

BUYING OUR BONDS

Registered and Coupon Securities of the United States.

HOW THE TWO ISSUES DIFFER.

A Registered Bond Lost or Stolen Is Still Absolutely Safe For Its Legitimate Owner, While Losing a Coupon Bond Is Like Losing Money.

When an investor buys a United States bond he is buying what is called either a registered or a coupon security. The "bonded" capitalist is usually pictured as carrying much of his time in "cutting coupons," a task the very notion of which intimates the imagination of the poor chap who writes about the doings of multimillionaires. And yet—and there it is to be destroyed so well accepted a tradition—the fact is that the "coupon" plan rarely offers a coupon. He pockets registered bonds for the coupon, for a reason that they are safer.

The government bonds, let us say, a bond bearing 4 per cent, is forwarded to John Smith, the purchaser, who signs a receipt for it. But suppose that Smith mislaid it or lost the bond or suppose that it is stolen from him, it is just as negotiable as a five note and is that much money lost.

But if the bond is registered the case is quite different. Suppose that it is lost or stolen. The bond or the under cannot sell it or collect the interest on it when interest is due. That bond is recorded in a book in the treasury department as the property of John Smith. To him alone can principal or interest be paid unless he transfers the bond to somebody else, in which case the transfer is recorded in the book.

Hence, obviously, it is much safer for any one who subscribes to a government loan to ask for registered bonds. He will then have a separate account kept for him at the treasury, in which every payment made to him will be set down. If his bonds are mislaid or lost he need only notify the treasury in order to be sure that nobody else shall collect the money to which he is entitled. The missing securities will be replaced when he has furnished certain formalities.

Interest checks for bonds are mailed quarterly. On being returned through the banks canceled they are not destroyed, but are carefully preserved in the treasury. So excellent is the system adopted that reference can be made to any such check in case of dispute as to payment, no matter how ancient its date, at a minute's notice. The signature of the payee on the back settles the question. All bonds issued since 1890 are likewise kept in storage. Heirs to estates in litigation sometimes wish to refer to them.

The patriotic person who decides to help Uncle Sam by lending him money may have the additional satisfaction of knowing that there is no security in the world so absolutely safe as our government bonds. Nothing short of the disruption of this great republic could cause them to lose even a fraction of their negotiable value. If you have such a bond you can convert it into cash at any bank.

One can hardly conceive of a more comfortable form of wealth than United States registered bonds. You have your name down in the treasury books with, let us say, the number 1234567890 attached to it. Every quarter of the interest is 3 per cent, and you receive a check for \$750. It is enough to live on modestly. And times may be better other folks, but they do not dislodge you. The U. S. G. is a business that is not to be trifled with.

Very rich people own the bulk of the registered bonds, which run up as high as \$100,000. A piece of printed paper two feet long will represent that sum. It is a fortune which may be folded up and put away in your wardrobe. You cannot possibly lose it. It is simply stored in Uncle Sam's safe.

The paper and the kind, with two bands of red and blue fiber running through every sheet. It is almost all them, but contains some cotton so as not to be too hard. The blue bands used for "coupons" are carefully selected, cleaned, bleached and polished—even the water for the pulp being filtered to be sure its purity.

The paper takes a bit of money to make, but is long and called "coupon" because, that is to say, who through negligence or other persons have never asked for what was due them. Every now and then some of these old bonds turn up, likewise back number interest checks, which folks have a way of hoarding. People are constantly changing their addresses, and often it happens that track is lost for awhile of an individual bondholder. Under such circumstances the interest due is not paid by the treasury, and in the course of time they pile up. They are kept for an indefinite period, and, like the unpaid bonds, are good forever.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Letters of Introduction. Letters of introduction should not be worried in too complimentary or highly flattering terms. As they are left unsealed and delivered in person it is embarrassing for the caller to deliver them. The letter should simply introduce the bearer, state that he is a friend and that any courtesy or entertainment shown him will be greatly appreciated.

"The strongest plume in wisdom's pinion is the memory of past folly."—Coleridge.

Are You Backing the Right Horse?

"Have you a young genius in your family?" asks the editor of the American Magazine. "Do the rest of your scrap and save in order to provide the best of everything for him? Do you make sacrifices so that he can go away to be educated—so that he can have all the opportunities in the world to develop his powers?"

"If this interesting situation does not exist in your home it exists in some other home on your street. Anyway, you have seen a case of it and wondered about it. You have wondered about the right and wrong of it, the wisdom or the folly of it. You have thought sometimes that no human being, however brilliant, has a right to accept so much from others. Then there is often the question as to whether the favored one in such a family is really the most gifted one after all. It is quite possible—if only one can go—that William should come home from his musical studies in New York and let Mary go on with her art. There is no such thing as being sure that you have picked out the right genius to back."

What a Billion Means.

If a railway train proceeding at the rate of a mile a minute had been at the dawn of the Christian era started around the earth on a straight track, its object being to run 1,000,000,000 miles without stop, it would have been necessary for that train to circle the earth 30,000 times, and it would not have come to the end of its journey until nearly New Year's eve, 1927, sixteen centuries after Christ was born. During its frantic flight it would have seen the Sarcophagi and the Roman legions, and London and Paris built. It would have witnessed the birth of Columbus, the discovery of America and have a couple of hundred years yet to continue.—Los Angeles Times.

Keeping Young.

When Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was asked how she kept so young she replied that, though it may have been running for trains all her life, yet she is rather inclined to think that "mental activity and constitutional cheerfulness" are always responsible for keeping young.

"A woman whose mind is active does not realize that she is not always at exactly the same age," said Dr. Shaw; "therefore she never grows old. It is not the mental activity that keeps her young; she is young. My advice to those who are growing old is to keep busy. The really important thing in life to me is to be so absorbed by a great fundamental principle and to be so inspired by a love of humanity that you forget everything else. This is the fountain of eternal youth."

He Was Forgetful.

The poet La Fontaine was remarkably absentminded. An instance of his forgetfulness is related in a little study of the poet's life by M. R. Peirault. La Fontaine, he relates, had attended the burial of one of his friends. Nevertheless, not very long afterward, his feet straying naturally toward the familiar doorstep, he went to call upon him. A shocked servant informed the poet that monsieur was no longer living. La Fontaine also was shocked, but presently recovering from his surprise murmured regretfully as he turned away: "True, true! I recollect I went to his funeral."

Follow Up Efficiencies.

Immediately after any workers are started on standard time and bonus their efficiencies should be watched. If they do not soon become bonus earners and if their efficiencies do not continuously improve until they regularly average about 125 per cent the cause of this failure should be investigated, and if it is found that the standard time is too short it should promptly be corrected.—G. H. Shepard in Industrial Management.

Suspicion.

"Believe me, Grace, when I am away I am thinking every instant of your blue eyes and of your lovely fair hair." "But, tut! I am sure you said the same thing to another girl before me." "Grace, don't be cruel. I swear solemnly that you are wrong. The girl before you was dark."—Puck.

The Purest Iron.

The purest iron known is that now being made for scientific use by the bureau of standards at Washington. It goes about 6 by 2 inches in size and is prepared for the bureau's own work, and are also supplied to scientific institutions and laboratories in various parts of the world.

A Great Descent.

"I can trace my descent from Homer," said Lord Slaty proudly. "Indeed," replied Miss Cressie, who didn't seem to be at all impressed. "It is certainly a great descent."

Inside Information.

"Dear sir," wrote the man who owed his tailor and had received a letter asking for payment of the bill, "your letter was extremely impertinent, and I return it to you unopened."

The Look He Buys.

"I want to look at some nice paper." "Watered stock, madam?" "I should say not. My husband has wasted money enough on that kind."—Detroit Free Press.

The best preparation for the future is the present well seen to, the last duty well done.

UNDERSEA TACTICS

The Scene In a Submarine When an Attack Is Planned.

WATCHING FOR THE SIGNAL.

A Dramatic Moment After the Enemy Is Located Until the Range Is Found and the Red Lights Flash the Order to Fire the Deadly Torpedoes.

A submarine is a maze of machinery. Unlike any other ship, she has two sets of driving engines—one oil and the other electric—and she is built with the strictest regard for weight.

First let us say something about the engines. They are the most important part of the boat. At first gasoline engines, like those used on automobiles and motorboats, were installed in submarines. The Germans had them in some of the submarines that they used in the beginning of the war. We, too, used them. But as the gasoline engine was made bigger to meet the demand for increased power and speed it literally broke down. The Diesel engine had to be used. It was invented by Rudolf Diesel, a German engineer, while he was a student.

In the Diesel engine air is sucked into the cylinder and subjected to such pressure by the piston that it becomes incandescent. Then a little oil is squirted in. At once the oil vapor ignites and the mixture of oil vapor and highly compressed air expands with explosive suddenness. The Diesel is the most efficient type of engine ever invented, utilizing as it does about 30 per cent of the energy in the fuel as contrasted with only 12 per cent in the best steam engines. But it also uses air. In other words, it breathes. When a submarine is under water the crew must keep alive by breathing what air they can obtain from tanks. They have enough for not more than thirty-six hours.

So it becomes necessary to equip a submarine with electric motors fed by storage batteries. As soon as a submarine dives the breathing Diesel engine is cut out and the electric motor switched in.

Like the policeman's in Gilbert's song, the life of a submarine sailor is not a happy one. The quarters are necessarily so cramped that it is difficult to provide ordinary ship comforts. The officers have cots and the crew hammocks for sleeping. In our new boats iceboxes are provided, so that fresh meat and vegetables can be served. In addition, there is a dry food supply sufficient for five days. At sea the crew is put on a daily fresh water allowance. To bathe the men must jump over the side.

Even when the boat is running on the surface the ventilation is poor. The proprietor of a New York sweatshop who did not provide his workmen with any more air than the men in a submarine breathe would be arrested. When the boat is submerged the navigation oil color, the battery fumes and the vitiated air exhaled from a score of lungs make one wonder why every one is not sick. As a matter of fact, sea-sickness produced by these conditions is common enough.

What is the scene within a submarine when an attack is made? A German officer of the U-23 gave this account of an attack on an unnamed British warship:

"The boat is cleared for action. The dangle is taken down. Part of the bridge is folded up and lashed. The periscope is elevated. The hatch through the combined bridge and conning tower is tightly closed. The motors cease their endless song. From now on electricity will drive us until we rise to the surface again.

"A young lieutenant is posted at the periscope and looks for the enemy. The sailors take their position near the torpedoes. The interior of the boat is lighted with two small electric bulbs. They do not clear the gloom. Everywhere is the smell of stale oil. It is impossible to speak with the din of the machinery and of the thrashing water.

"From time to time the officer in command of the torpedoes looks at his watch, which he wears on his wrist, or at the compass. Intently the men all watch a signal board in front of them on the side of the boat. Suddenly we start to forget the heat, the foul air, the discomfort. In small luminous letters the word 'Attention' flashes up on the board. The commanding officer grasps the lever which will release the first torpedo. The men prepare to launch the second as soon as the first is discharged. Half a second later and the red letters on the board say 'Fire.' The lever is jerked, and the torpedo leaps out. There is a short metallic click and the noise of the water rushing into the empty tube. The second torpedo is at once launched. A few seconds later and the interior of the submarine looks as before the attack began.

"But what of the first torpedo? We hear only the noise of the motors. We wait. Nothing happens. Then suddenly we are all thrown in a heap by the shaking of the boat. Then the boat rolls as before. The regular purring of the motors is heard. We are on our way home. The attack succeeded."—Popular Science Monthly.

His Worst Fears.

Flutbush—Why do you watch young Grotto so closely? Are you afraid he is going to elope with your daughter? Poore—No; I'm afraid he isn't.—Life.

Scatter sunshine; make days brighter and burdens lighter.

LOW BLOOD PRESSURE.

First Aid to Those Suffering From Hemorrhage or Shock.

One hears a great deal about the danger of high blood pressure, but not much about the danger of too low a pressure. Yet the latter may be very swiftly fatal. It results often from shock, as well as from severe loss of blood. But there is a very simple means of giving temporary relief, which every one should know, since such knowledge might often be the means of saving life.

A diastolic pressure of fifty millimeters is critical, for the blood tends to accumulate in the abdomen, but death may be avoided if immediate means be taken to raise the arterial pressure. A late number of *La Revue* gives the following directions:

"The wounded person in whom arterial pressure is low should be placed immediately on an operating table heated by electricity, with his feet elevated for an hour or more some thirty millimeters above one and one-quarter inches higher than his head. If the diastolic pressure remains below eighty millimeters an injection of isotonic serum should be made and if necessary repeated. If the pressure does not remain sufficiently high after the second injection another injection is made of adrenalin into a vein, preferably a vein near the heart."

It will be noted that the first part of these directions can be carried out by any one—namely, the application of warmth and the raising of the patient's heels higher than his head. This is so important and so efficacious that the famous French physician and research scientist, Dr. Charles Richet, has made it a practice in his lectures to students to give them the striking object lesson of a dog which had been bled almost to the point of exhaustion, so that death was imminent, being instantly revived by this simple expedient of changing its position. When he was apparently dead while the head remained higher than the extremities, as soon as the head was lowered the wailing life returned.

First aid to the injured, therefore, suffering from hemorrhage or shock is to place the victim on a mattress or high chair and raise the feet slightly higher than the head.—Review of Reviews.

Stepping Stones to Success.

Picture what you want. Visualize it. Dramatize it. Release it. Make your mental picture clear. Focus your attention on it. See it over and over a thousand times. Improve it; empower it. Put your inspiration into it. Have dynamic interest in it. Awake your sleeping genius. Expect success; laugh at failure. Be confident and poised. Rest in accomplishing.—Nautilus.

Sovereigns in Bolivia.

Bolivia has a strange connection with Great Britain in the fact that the English sovereign is the standard gold coin. This is minted from local gold at the capital of the country, La Paz, along with the Peruvian half sovereign, which also is legal tender. Although Bolivia is as yet quite a "new" country and has not had time to adopt a coinage of her own, she has found an opportunity of establishing state monopolies on alcohol, spirituous liquors and tobacco, rendering the prohibition of them at any time an easy matter.—London Chronicle.

What Can Be Done In One Day.

"Every day is such a usual occurrence that its true significance does not come home to us," says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. "We get so used to our days that we are blind to their universal possibilities. 'In the beginning one-sixth of the whole world was made in a day, yet how many of us feel that we can do one-sixth, or even one-hundredth, of all the things we ought to do in one day?' 'Within one day the battle of Waterloo and the battle of the Marne were won. How about all the days between? A man can change the fortune of his entire life in a day.'"

Loading on the Job.

Mrs. Woman, are you married? If you are we wish you all of the happiness and the best of blessings a generous world can give you. But let us ask a bold question and probably offend you. We do not mean to be impertinent. It is just the perversity of human nature to want to know if you married a lazy man—a man who talks in a loud voice about his back yard garden and lets his wife do all the work. Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Didn't Do It.

Flutbush—He's always knocking the married men. Retort—Yes, I know it. "Only a few years ago he told me he was just going to get married." "That's right, but it seems he wasn't quite crazy enough."—Leak's Statesman.

Caught In His Trap.

"I am in an embarrassing situation," declared Judge Flutbush, former member of congress. "How is that, judge?" "I have I am and you to try to make sense out of a law that I framed myself."—Pittsburgh Courier-Journal.

Musical Note.

Mrs. Jones loses her daughter's piano put to use, money your husband? Neighbor—Oh, not at all, Jack can't tell one note from another.—Life.

"The employee who has a horror of working overtime will never own the business."—Newark.

How to Tell the Rank of Our Soldiers and Sailors In Uniform

Stripes on Sleeves and Collars Denote What Branch of Service and What Office the Wearer Holds.

Streets of Cities and Towns Filled With Uniforms and Everybody Should Know What the Insignia Denote.

IN these martial days, when the eyes of the civilian nation are upon the army and navy, every one, from the boy scout and campfire girl to the graybeards and grandmothers, is, or should be, anxious to know all about these two arms of the country's defense. With the streets of all cities and towns full of officers of both branches the most obvious bit of knowledge to be first gleaned is how to

the more important in the way of emblems to mark rank, for in both army and navy there are minor sleeve and shoulder signs which denote particular callings in the services, such as gun



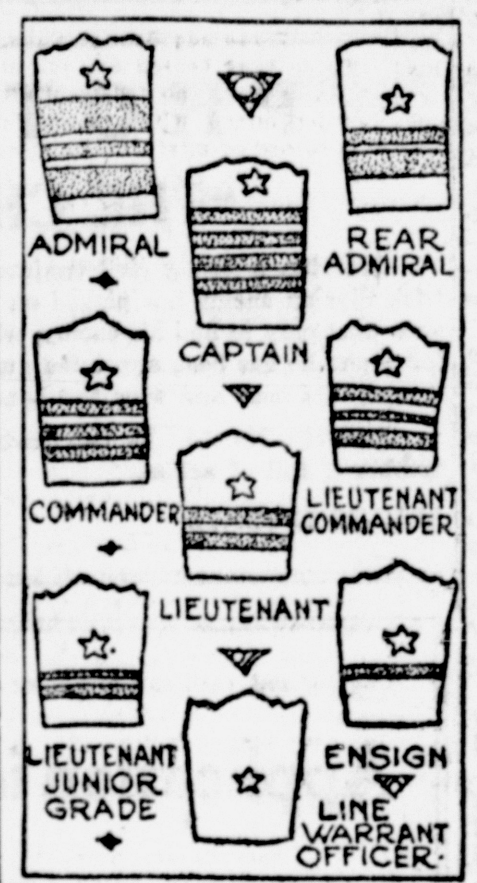
distinguish not only the more highly placed ones, but those who belong to the various divisions of the military and naval personnel.

With this end in view there is presented herewith a comprehensive series of insignia. As will be realized at a glance, it is no easy feat of memory to place all these accurately in one's



mind ready to be called forth when occasion arises, as it does many times in a stroll down almost any street, but this is a small matter indeed compared with what must be memorized by the men who wear these insignia.

The ones shown herewith are only



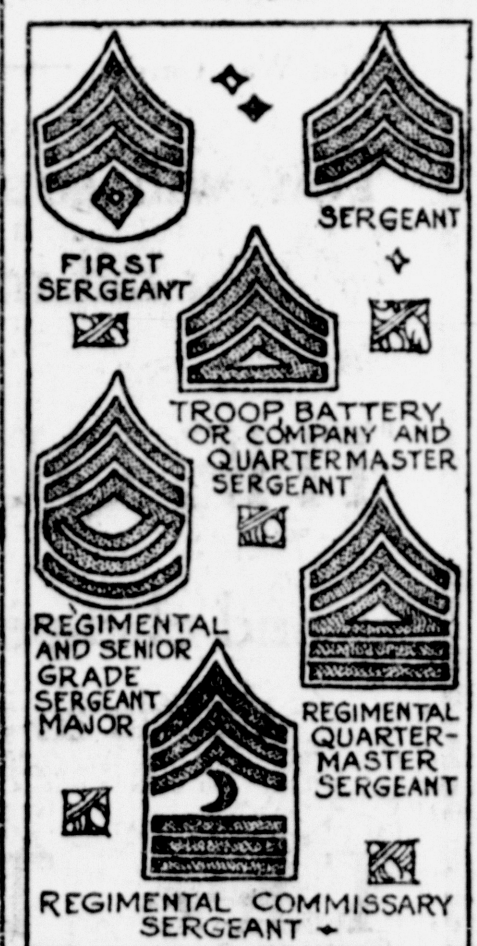
commanders, gun pointers, signal corps, hospital corps, professors of mathematics, civil engineers, medical corps, paymasters, engineers of various sorts, musicians, subsistence department, saddlers, farmers and artificers. The meaning of most of these insignia, however, is so plain as to need no explanation.

One row of symbols is worn extending from the neck to the shoulder



with uniforms of khaki, while the more elaborate ones are worn across the shoulder with uniforms of blue cloth. Most of the other insignia are found either on the neckband or sleeve.

Numbers on collar devices show to what regiment the wearer is attached. Militiamen are distinguished from those of the regular army in that the former wear bronze initials of their state in addition to the devices shown, which are indicative of the branch of the service they are in, while the regulars wear the initials "U. S." Members of volunteer regiments wear the



initials "U. S. V." When wearing the khaki uniform a second Lieutenant is distinguished by a bronze coat of arms of the United States on his service cap and on his belt and a gold and black braided hat cord.

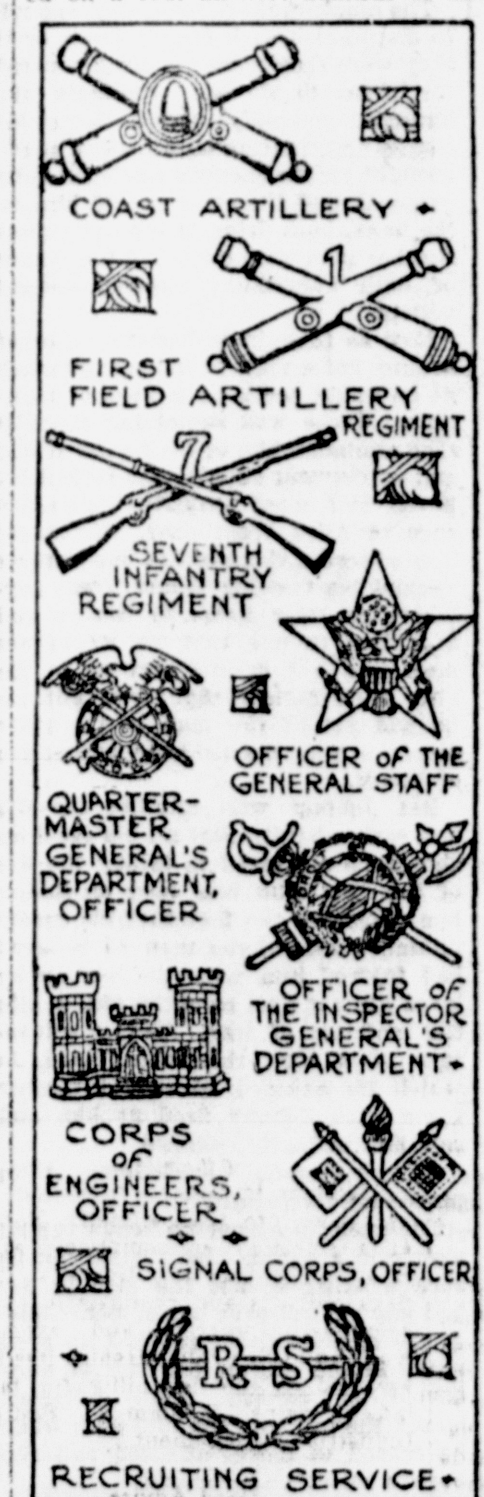
The wearing of colored hat cords, by the way, is a comparatively recent innovation in the army, and, since there are many more privates in any military organization than there are officers, it is perhaps as well to memorize the significance of these. Here it is in brief: Yellow for cavalry, light blue for infantry, red for artillery, maroon

for medical corps, black for all staff departments, red pipe with white for engineers corps, black pipe with red for ordnance department, buff for quartermaster corps, salmon with white edge for signal corps. All commissioned officers wear a gold and black braided hat cord when wearing service hats, and the coat of arms of the United States is worn by all commissioned officers on hats, caps and belts.

Collar ornaments of commissioned officers in the navy are: Ensign, a silver



anchor; junior lieutenant, silver bar and anchor; senior lieutenant, two bars and an anchor of silver; lieutenant commander, a gold leaf; commander, a silver leaf; captain, a spread eagle; rear admiral, two silver stars, one of them surcharged on a furl anchor; vice admiral, three stars, an end one surcharged on a furl anchor; admiral, four silver stars, the rear one surcharged on a furl anchor; admiral of the



navy, a rank held only by the late George Dewey, four silver stars. Rank insignia for the marine corps for commissioned officers are the same as the army for shoulder ornaments. The corps device, a globe surmounted by the eagle and backed by the furl anchor, is worn on the collar. The sleeve insignia for full and mess dress are the same as the British Royal Horse artillery.

BUYING OUR BONDS

Registered and Coupon Securities of the United States.

HOW THE TWO ISSUES DIFFER.

A Registered Bond Lost or Stolen Is Still Absolutely Safe For Its Legitimate Owner, While Losing a Coupon Bond Is Like Losing Money.

When an investor buys a United States bond he buys what is called either a registered or a coupon security. The "blond" capitalist is usually pictured as occupying much of his time in "cutting coupons," a task the very notion of which intrigues the imagination of the poor chap who writes about the doings of multimillionaires. And yet—and though it is to destroy so well accepted a tradition—the fact is that the "predatory plute" rarely clips a coupon. He prefers registered bonds for the commonplace reason that they are safer.

The government issues, let us say, a bond bearing coupons. It is forwarded to John Smith, the purchaser, who signs a receipt for it. But suppose that Smith mislays or loses the bond or suppose that it is stolen from him, it is just as negotiable as a \$500 note and he is that much money "out."

But if the bond is registered the case is quite different. Suppose that it is lost or stolen. The thief or the finder cannot sell it or collect the interest on it when interest is due. That bond is recorded in a book in the treasury department as the property of John Smith. To him alone can principal or interest be paid unless he transfers the bond to somebody else, in which case the transfer is recorded in the book.

Hence, obviously, it is much safer for any one who subscribes to a government loan to ask for registered bonds. He will then have a separate account kept for him at the treasury, in which every payment made to him will be set down. If his bonds are mislaid or lost he need only notify the treasury in order to be sure that nobody else shall collect the money to which he is entitled. The missing securities will be replaced when he has fulfilled certain formalities.

Interest checks for bonds are mailed quarterly. On being returned through the banks canceled they are not destroyed, but are carefully preserved in the treasury. So excellent is the system adopted that reference can be made to any such check in case of dispute as to payment, no matter how ancient its date, at a minute's notice. The signature of the payee on the back settles the question. All bonds issued since 1890 are likewise kept in storage. Helms to estates in litigation sometimes wish to refer to them.

The patriotic person who decides to help Uncle Sam by lending him money may have the additional satisfaction of knowing that there is no security in the world so absolutely safe as our government bonds. Nothing short of the disruption of this great republic could cause them to lose even a fraction of their negotiable value. If you have such a bond you can convert it into cash offhand at any bank.

One can hardly conceive of a more comfortable form of wealth than United States registered bonds. You have your name down in the treasury books with, let us say, the magic figure \$100,000 attached to it. Every quarter (if the interest is 3 per cent) you receive a check for \$750. It is enough to live on, modestly. Hard times may bother other folks, but they do not disturb you. The U. S. of A. becomes to a great extent an automatic proposition. Very rich people own the bulk of the registered bonds, which run up as high as \$250,000 each. A piece of printed paper two feet long will represent that sum. It is a fortune which may be folded up and put away in your card case. You cannot possibly lose it. If anybody steals it Uncle Sam will replace it.

The paper used for bonds is of a special and distinctive kind, with two bands of red and blue fibers running through every sheet. It is almost all linen, but contains some cotton, so as not to be too hard. The linen rings used for "stock" are carefully selected, cleaned, boiled and pulped—even the water for the pulp being filtered to insure its purity.

Uncle Sam owes a lot of money to holders of bonds long ago called "bonds of hope," that is to say, who through negligence or for other reasons have never asked for what was due them. Every now and then some of these old bonds turn up, likewise back number interest checks, which folks have a way of hoarding. People are constantly changing their addresses, and often it happens that track is lost for awhile of an individual bondholder. Under such circumstances the interest checks are retained by the treasury, and in the course of time they pile up. They are kept for an indefinite period and, like the unpaid bonds, are good forever.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Letters of Introduction. Letters of introduction should not be worded in too complimentary or highly flattering terms. As they are left unsealed and delivered in person it is embarrassing for the caller to deliver them. The letter should simply introduce the bearer, state that he is a friend and that any courtesy or entertainment shown him will be greatly appreciated.

"The strongest plume is wisdom's plume is the memory of past folly."—Coleridge.

Are You Backing the Right Horse?

"Have you a young genius in your family?" asks the editor of the American Magazine. "Do the rest of you scrimp and save in order to provide the best of everything for him? Do you make sacrifices so that he can go away to be educated—so that he can have all the opportunities in the world to develop his powers?"

"If this interesting situation does not exist in your home it exists in some other home on your street. Anyway, you have seen a case of it and wondered about it. You have wondered about the right and wrong of it, the wisdom or the folly of it. You have thought sometimes that no human being, however brilliant, has a right to accept so much from others. Then there is often the question as to whether the favored one in such a family is really the most gifted one after all. It is quite possible—if only one can go—that William should come home from his musical studies in New York and let Mary go on with her art. There is no such thing as being sure that you have picked out the right genius to back."

What a Billion Means.

If a railway train proceeding at the rate of a mile a minute had been at the dawn of the Christian era started around the earth on a straight track, its object being to run 1,000,000,000 miles without stop, it would have been necessary for that train to circle the earth 40,000 times, and it would not have come to the end of its journey until nearly New Year's eve, 1928, sixteen centuries after Christ was born. During its frantic flight it would have seen the Saviour live and die; Rome rise, flourish and decay; Britain discovered and vanquished by the Roman legions, and London and Paris built. It would have proceeded on its journey throughout the dark ages. It would have witnessed the birth of Columbus, the discovery of America and have a couple of hundred years yet to continue.—Los Angeles Times.

Keeping Young.

When Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was asked how she kept so young she replied that, though it may have been running for trains all her life, yet she is rather inclined to think that "mental activity and constitutional cheerfulness" are always responsible for keeping young.

"A woman whose mind is active does not realize that she is not always at exactly the same age," said Dr. Shaw; "therefore she never grows old. It is not the mental activity that keeps her young; she is young. My advice to those who are growing old is to keep busy. The really important thing in life to me is to be so absorbed by a great fundamental principle and to be so inspired by a love of humanity that you forget everything else. This is the fountain of eternal youth."

He Was Forgetful.

The poet La Fontaine was remarkably absentminded. An instance of his forgetfulness is related in a little study of the poet's life by M. R. Peirals. La Fontaine, he relates, had attended the burial of one of his friends. Nevertheless, not very long afterward, his feet straying naturally toward the familiar doorstep, he went to call upon him. A shocked servant informed the poet that monsieur was no longer living. La Fontaine also was shocked, but presently recovering from his surprise murmured regretfully as he turned away: "True, true! I recollect I went to his funeral."

Follow Up Efficiencies.

Immediately after any workers are started on standard time and bonus their efficiencies should be watched. If they do not soon become bonus earners and if their efficiencies do not continuously improve until they regularly average about 100 per cent the cause of this failure should be investigated, and if it be found that the standard time is too short it should promptly be corrected.—G. H. Shepard in Industrial Management.

Suspicion.

"Believe me, Grace, when I am away I am thinking every instant of your blue eyes and of your lovely fair hair." "Tut, tut! I am sure you said the same thing to another girl before me." "Grace, don't be cruel. I swear solemnly that you are wrong. The girl before you was dark."—Puck.

The Purest Iron.

The purest iron known is that now being made for scientific use by the bureau of standards at Washington. Ingots about 6 by 2 inches in size are prepared for the bureau's own work, and are also supplied to scientific institutions and laboratories in various parts of the world.

A Great Descent.

"I can trace my descent from Homer," said Lord Statley proudly. "Indeed," replied Miss Cresce, who didn't seem to be at all impressed, "it is certainly a great descent."

Inside Information.

"Dear sir," wrote the man who owed his tailor and had received a letter asking for payment of the bill, "your letter was extremely impertinent, and I return it to you unopened."

The Sort He Buys.

"I want to look at some note paper." "Watered stock, madam?" "I should say not. My husband has wasted money enough on that kind."—Detroit Free Press.

The best preparation for the future is the present well seen to, the last duty well done.

UNDERSEA TACTICS

The Scene In a Submarine When an Attack Is Planned.

WATCHING FOR THE SIGNAL.

A Dramatic Moment After the Enemy Is Located Until the Range Is Found and the Red Lights Flash the Order to Fire the Deadly Torpedoes.

A submarine is a maze of machinery. Unlike any other ship, she has two sets of driving engines—one oil and the other electric—and she is built with the latest regard for weight.

First let us say something about the engines. They are the most important part of the boat.

At first gasoline engines, like those used on automobiles and motorboats, were installed in submarines. The Germans had them in some of the submarines that they used in the beginning of the war. We, too, used them. But as the gasoline engine was made bigger to meet the demand for increased power and speed it literally broke down. The Diesel engine had to be used. It was invented by Rudolf Diesel, a German engineer, while he was a student.

In the Diesel engine air is sucked into the cylinder and subjected to such pressure by the piston that it becomes intensely hot. Then a little oil is squirted in. At once the oil vapor ignites and the mixture of oil vapor and highly compressed air expands with explosive suddenness. The Diesel is the most efficient type of engine ever invented, utilizing as it does about 30 per cent of the energy in the fuel as contrasted with only 13 per cent in the best steam engines. But it also uses air. In other words, it breathes. When a submarine is under water the crew must keep alive by breathing what air they can obtain from tanks. They have enough for not more than thirty-six hours.

So it becomes necessary to equip a submarine with electric motors fed by storage batteries. As soon as a submarine dives the breathing Diesel engine is cut out and the electric motor switched in.

Like the policeman's in Gilbert's song, the life of a submarine sailor is not a happy one. The quarters are necessarily so cramped that it is difficult to provide ordinary ship comforts. The officers have cots and the crew hammocks for sleeping. In our new boats iceboxes are provided, so that fresh meat and vegetables can be served. In addition, there is a dry food supply sufficient for five days. At sea the crew is put on a daily fresh water allowance. To bathe the men must jump over the side.

Even when the boat is running on the surface the ventilation is poor. The proprietor of a New York sweatshop who did not provide his workmen with any more air than the men in a submarine breathe would be arrested. When the boat is submerged the nauseating oil odor, the battery fumes and the vitiated air exhaled from a score of lungs make one wonder why every one is not sick. As a matter of fact, sea sickness produced by these conditions is common enough.

What is the scene within a submarine when an attack is made? A German officer of the U-26 gave this account of an attack on an unnamed British warship:

"The boat is cleared for action. The flagpole is taken down. Part of the bridge is folded up and lashed. The periscope is elevated. The hatch through the combined bridge and conning tower is tightly closed. The motors cease their endless song. From now on electricity will drive us until we rise to the surface again.

"A young lieutenant is posted at the periscope and looks for the enemy. The sailors take their position near the torpedoes. The interior of the boat is lighted with two small electric bulbs. They do not clear the gloom. Everywhere is the smell of stale oil. It is impossible to speak with the din of the machinery and of the rushing water.

"From time to time the officer in command of the torpedoes looks at his watch, which he wears on his wrist, or at the compass. Intently the men all watch a signal board in front of them on the side of the boat. Suddenly we start to forget the heat, the foul air, the discomfort. In small luminous letters the word 'Attention' flashes up on the board. The commanding officer grasps the lever which will release the first torpedo. The men prepare to launch the second as soon as the first is discharged. Half a second later and the red letters on the board say 'Fire'.

The lever is jerked, and the torpedo leaps out. There is a short metallic click and the noise of the water rushing into the empty tube. The second torpedo is at once inserted. A few seconds later and the interior of the submarine looks as before the attack began.

"But what of the first torpedo? We hear only the noise of the motors. We wait. Nothing happens. Then suddenly we are all thrown in a heap by the shaking of the boat. Then the boat rolls as before. The regular purring of the motors is heard. We are on our way home. The attack succeeded."—Popular Science Monthly.

His Worst Fears.

Flubdub—Why do you watch young Gotrox so closely? Are you afraid he is going to elope with your daughter? Poore—No; I'm afraid he isn't.—Life.

Scatter sunshine; make days brighter and burdens lighter.

LOW BLOOD PRESSURE.

First Aid to Those Suffering From Hemorrhage or Shock.

One hears a great deal about the danger of high blood pressure, but not much about the danger of too low a pressure. Yet the latter may be very swiftly fatal. It results often from shock, as well as from severe loss of blood. But there is a very simple means of giving temporary relief, which every one should know, since such knowledge might often be the means of saving life.

A diastolic pressure of fifty millimeters is critical, for the blood tends to accumulate in the abdomen, but death may be avoided if immediate means be taken to raise the arterial pressure. A late number of La Revue gives the following directions:

"The wounded person in whom arterial pressure is low should be placed immediately on an operating table heated by electricity, with his feet elevated for an hour or more some thirty millimeters (about one and one-quarter inches) higher than his head. If the diastolic pressure remains below eighty millimeters an injection of isotonic serum should be made and if necessary repeated. If the pressure does not remain sufficiently high after the second injection another injection is made of adrenalin into a vein, preferably a vein near the head."

It will be noted that the first part of these directions can be carried out by any one—namely, the application of warmth and the raising of the patient's heels higher than his head. This is so important and so efficacious that the famous French physician and research scientist, Dr. Charles Richet, has made it a practice in his lectures to students to give them the striking object lesson of a dog which had been bled almost to the point of exhaustion, so that death was imminent, being instantly revived by this simple expedient of changing its position. When he was apparently dead while the head remained higher than the extremities, as soon as the head was lowered the wailing life returned.

First aid to the injured, therefore, suffering from hemorrhage or shock is to place the victim on a mattress or bench and raise the feet slightly higher than the head.—Review of Reviews.

Stepping Stones to Success.

Picture what you want.
Visualize it.
Dramatize it.
Release it.
Make your mental picture clear.
Focus your attention on it.
See it over and over a thousand times.
Improve it; empower it.
Put your inspiration into it.
Have dynamic interest in it.
Awaken your sleeping genius.
Expect success; laugh at failure.
Be confident and poised.
Rest in accomplishing.—Nautlius.

Sovereigns in Bolivia.

Bolivia has a strange connection with Great Britain in the fact that the English sovereign is the standard gold coin. This is minted from local gold at the capital of the country, La Paz, along with the Peruvian half sovereign, which also is legal tender. Although Bolivia is as yet quite a "new" country and has not had time to adopt a coinage of her own, she has found an opportunity of establishing state monopolies on alcohol, spirituous liquors and tobacco, rendering the prohibition of them at any time an easy matter.—London Chronicle.

What Can Be Done in One Day.

"Every day is such a unique occurrence that its true significance does not come to us," says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. "We get so used to our days that we are blind to their universal possibilities."

"In the beginning one-sixth of the whole world was made in a day, yet how many of us feel that we can do one-sixth, or even one-hundredth, of all the things we ought to do in one day?" "Within one day the battle of Waterloo and the battle of the Marne were won. How about all the days between? A man can change the fortune of his entire life in a day."

Loading on the Job.

Mrs. Woman, are you married? If you are we wish you all of the happiness and the best of blessings a generous world can give you. But let us ask a bold question and probably offend you. We do not mean to be impudent. It is just the perversity of human nature to want to know if you married a lazy man—a man who talks in a loud voice about his back yard garden and lets his wife do all the work. Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Didn't Do It.

Flintbush—He's always knocking the married men.
Bensohnurst—Yes, I know it.
"Only a few years ago he told me he was just crazy to get married."
"That's right, but it seems he wasn't quite crazy enough."—Yankers Statesman.

Caught in His Trap.

"I am in an embarrassing situation," declared Judge Flubdub, former member of congress.

"How is that, judge?"
"Here I am called upon to try to make sense out of a law that I framed myself."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Musical Note.

Mrs. Jones—Does my daughter's piano practicing annoy your husband? Neighbor—Oh, not at all; Jack can't tell one note from another.—Life.

The employee who has a horror of working overtime will never own the business.—Newkirk.

ADAMS COUNTY MEN DRAWN FOR THE BIG DRAFT

(Continued from First Page)

- 692. Sam. E. Harman, Kingsdale.
- 690. Malcolm J. Linn, Orrtanna, R1
- 1886. Paul E. Shriver, Harney, Md.
- 810. Francis E. Miller, Gettysburg
- 1533. Milford Lee Bailey, Fairfield
- 1682. Paul Ray Taylor, Aspers
- 507. Clarence E. Wolf, Gettysburg
- 309. Charles H. Noel, Hanover R6
- 437. H. A. Strickhouser, Gettysburg
- 1324. Jason C. Seiford, Iron Springs
- 604. I. E. Moose, Biglerville
- 81. A. E. H. Frock, Hanover No. 6
- 2181. N. E. Myers, Hanover
- 1763. Edw. L. Appller, Gettysburg
- 1458. Ambrose S. Cool, Fairfield
- 1264. Grant Jefferson Davis, Fairfield
- 1066. Charles R. Zhen, Gettysburg
- 924. Ross R. Myers, Gettysburg
- 420. James C. Riley, Gettysburg R6
- 1014. Reuben B. Lyles, Gettysburg
- 1178. H. R. Kennedy, York Springs
- 514. Earl B. Hartzell, Fairfield
- 2374. Wm. J. Jago, Littlestown R4
- 433. J. F. Steinhour, Gettysburg R4
- 1329. L. E. Shultz, Gettysburg R5
- 10. Amos H. Kuhn, Abbottstown
- 1045. David E. Stanton, Gettysburg
- 1091. Ernest E. Davis, Gettysburg
- 1705. Earl Colestock, New Oxford
- 1331. Alex E. Singler, Gettysburg R1
- 1885. R. W. Taylor, Biglerville
- 457. Harmon M. Mort, Gettysburg
- 1282. Harry F. Hoffman, Fairfield
- 1323. Howard F. Seiford, Fairfield
- 1846. Lewis H. Small, McSherrytown
- 797. John W. Hartman, Gettysburg
- 140. R. C. Michner, Bendersville
- 1536. Chas. Henry Baker, Fairfield
- 1222. Edw. S. Slagel, McSherrytown
- 1723. John L. Stock, New Oxford
- 1779. John P. Keiser, Gettysburg
- 1256. Luther E. Allamong, Fairfield
- 2347. George H. Howe, New Oxford
- 2021. M. S. C. Decker, New Oxford
- 482. H. C. Snyder, Gettysburg R2
- 11. John A. Kinneman, Abbottstown
- 682. Earl Chas. Tate, Seven Stars
- 927. John H. Pape, Gettysburg
- 1484. Glenn B. Miller, Littlestown
- 739. W. Howard Armor, Gettysburg
- 1781. A. C. Neiderer, Centennial
- 601. Cal. H. Lower, McKnightstown
- 1222. Paul Edgar Seabrook, Fairfield
- 1146. C. A. Asper, York Springs
- 1103. A. U. Gulden, New Oxford, R3
- 2319. Chas. C. Moose, Aspers
- 1835. W. L. Kimmel, York Springs
- 606. Anthony J. McDevitt, Orrtanna
- 162. James H. Heller, Biglerville
- 171. Ray H. Epley, Gettysburg
- 413. Calender C. Harman, Fairfield
- 46. Paul Denis Wierman, Arendtsville
- 1020. O. G. McPherson, Gettysburg
- 1691. George E. Naylor, Biglerville
- 1099. R. J. Bollinger, New Oxford, R4
- 1955. W. P. Harner, Littlestown
- 1636. Edgar, R. Lower, Biglerville
- 223. Elmer Alfred Snyder, Aspers
- 2066. Carl B. Breighner, New Oxford
- 1441. Paul B. Blocher, Littlestown
- 117. Lloyd L. Mummert, Hanover
- 2330. Henry G. Baker, Gardner
- 602. Robert C. Lentz, Orrtanna, R2
- 390. A. R. Hollinger, Gettysburg R3
- 2233. John D. Eckert, Gettysburg R3
- 1838. Russell David Shetter, Biglerville
- 1818. Benj. H. Elino, McSherrytown
- 772. Robert A. Felix, Gettysburg
- 1456. Earl C. Feaser, Littlestown
- 712. Jos. H. Phillips, Littlestown, R4
- 1419. E. C. Wagner, York Springs
- 2390. M. F. Reindollar, Littlestown, R4
- 786. Edw. D. Hudson Jr., Gettysburg
- 1549. Nelson E. Dubel, Emmitsburg
- 1476. Elias Trostle Lau, Littlestown
- 280. C. N. Kauffman, Hanover, R5
- 2322. Serenus Sell, New Oxford, R4
- 1292. John F. Lichtner, Iron Springs
- 972. Grover K. Bream, Gettysburg
- 983. E. R. Dearford, Gettysburg
- 637. Nick J. Camberis, Gettysburg
- 906. F. E. Twomey, Gettysburg
- 2230. R. P. Decker, Gettysburg R7
- 532. Curtis H. Smith, Hanover R5
- 537. William I. Shields, Gettysburg
- 2099. J. A. Livelsperger, New Oxford
- 579. Roy C. Eiker, Gettysburg R5
- 1590. Curtis John Kane, Fairfield
- 542. William J. Bream, Cashtown
- 2197. Edw. B. Rohrbach, Hanover, R6
- 194. James O. Jacob, Biglerville, R1
- 874. Nick S. Tampus, Gettysburg
- 582. Leroy E. Carey, Biglerville
- 2295. F. E. Weaver, Gettysburg R7
- 1360. James Hall Marshall, Fairfield
- 2124. Chas. E. Wagner, New Oxford
- 1874. Hervey E. Sanders, Aspers
- 1857. C. G. Handel, McSherrytown
- 238. R. H. McLaughlin, Hanover R5
- 675. C. W. Deiter, Littlestown, R1
- 2132. John Henry Albert, Hampton
- 1749. John M. Charaugh, Gettysburg
- 1294. L. L. Loebbaum, Orrtanna
- 1148. P. R. Bowles, York Springs
- 1647. Chas. E. Miller, Biglerville
- 1534. Harry Barnes, Fayetteville
- 1294. P. A. Overbaugh, McSherrytown
- 2017. Charles I. Gault, New Oxford
- 327. H. A. Smith, Hanover R1
- 343. L. W. Stambaugh, Hanover R6
- 124. C. A. B. R. New Oxford
- 2414. Albert R. Jago, York Springs
- 1418. F. G. E. R. York Springs
- 2199. Herman T. Myers, Hanover, R6
- 282. Walter Davis, Gettysburg
- 706. A. A. Sprague, Littlestown, R5
- 15. Wm. H. Lawman, Abbottstown
- 943. George D. Hager, Gettysburg
- 943. John R. Burt, Gettysburg
- 207. Guy F. Breen, Gardner
- 58. George W. Yost, Littlestown
- 2290. Luther A. Yost, East Berlin
- 1288. Clarence N. Kuhn, Iron Springs
- 42. George L. Rupp, East Berlin
- 255. Irvin A. Wilcox, Hanover
- 1843. Harry I. Rogers, McSherrytown
- 809. Lien Roy A. Breen, Cashtown
- 1134. Chas. E. Myers, York Springs
- 1475. Stanley E. Lindner, Aspers
- 145. A. M. Spier, Gettysburg, R7
- 2135. Paul Brown, East Berlin
- 620. A. E. Roberts, McKnightstown
- 1334. Robert M. Snidley, Iron Springs
- 556. D. S. Clappadde, Orrtanna, R2
- 1611. R. E. Fackolt, Biglerville
- 574. A. R. Hassler, Fayetteville
- 31. Clyde H. Lady, Arendtsville
- 1432. T. S. Blocher, Littlestown
- 1727. Basil F. Eckenrode, New Oxford
- 2047. Charles R. Sadler, New Oxford
- 981. Chas. F. Dillman, Gettysburg
- 1570. Arthur Riley Stine, Fairfield
- 1817. H. F. Dougherty, McSherrytown
- 770. Harry G. Fleming, Gettysburg
- 889. Francis J. Buck, Gettysburg

OLD JAIL HORRORS When Imprisonment For Debt Was the Law of the Land.

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LOVE LINKED WITH DEATH.

In Tucopia Girls Propose Marriage and Must Die if Rejected.

In the Pacific ocean between Fiji, New Guinea, New Caledonia and the continent of Australia lies the Melanesian group of islands, where head hunters and cannibals abound. Although strange and gruesome are many of the customs of the tribes, there are some that are most romantic. For instance, on the island of Tucopia the women propose marriage instead of the men.

When a girl of Tucopia sees a man whom she thinks she would like to have for her husband she does not rush up to him and ask him to marry her. On the contrary, she gives the subject deep thought and often the man a most careful investigation before she "pops the question." The reason is that his answer spells life or death to her.

It is a tribal law that any woman who has been refused must forthwith kill herself. Therefore a woman asks a man's hand only when she feels sure that his answer will be the happy one.

Many are the strange and seemingly inexplicable questions, with which the women of Tucopia ply the stranger, who cannot realize the personal motive back of the solicitude of the dusky belles who inquire if he is married or not and the state of his wife's health. Romances are consequently very apt to turn out in happy marriage.

But there have been innumerable instances when a poor girl, smitten by the newcomer's charms, has been compelled to kill herself because the man with whom she has fallen in love has had to refuse to marry her.

Baldness with the women of Tucopia is a sign of beauty, and never until she is bald does a Tucopia woman become fully convinced that she is really loved. But bald or not she takes great care whom she asks to marry her, for the tribal law has never been known to fail. If a rejected woman does not kill herself she is executed by the leaders of the tribe.—Pearson's.

RED MONDAY IN PETROGRAD.

One Scene of the Revolt That Ended the Romanoff Dynasty.

Bullets flew in the streets of Petrograd one Monday during the revolution which overthrew the Romanoffs. A British nurse, telling Londoners of her experiences in the Russian capital on "Red Monday," says of one scene:

"I saw in the streets a wonderful procession of revolutionists, the vanguard of the brave liberators of Russia. The soldier patriots in their gray coats, on foot and in motorcars, were going down the street in a steady, orderly manner, protecting a crowd of starving men, women and children who were walking in the center of the procession. At their head was a band playing the 'Marseillaise' and a large red flag borne aloft.

"As the procession neared the Hotel Moscow, where the Nersky begias, there was a sudden outburst of fierce firing from above, and the soldiers and women and children fell to the ground and the street soon became a shambles. The firing was from machine guns controlled by the police, who were in ambush on the roof of the hotel and who tried to bring about a wholesale slaughter of the people.

"It was astonishing how self possessed the crowd was in the face of this murderous attack. I saw the soldiers who had not fallen immediately enter the hotel and make their way to the roof, where they shot the cowardly police, captured the machine guns, and brought them down to the street."

Lending Money.

"And now, my son," said the old man, "I must give you a bit of parting advice."

"Yes, dad," answered the young man patiently.

"Never lend money to a friend."

"What, never?"

"No, never."

"But why? Surely some friends are honest?"

"Undoubtedly. But if you lend money and try to get it back you will be called a rightward, and if you lend money and don't try to get it back you will be called an easy mark."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Stepniak as Prophet.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian in England records an interesting statement made by Stepniak, the great Russian revolutionist, which is worth quoting. When he first met Stepniak, in 1889, the writer says, he asked what real prospect there was of any revolution in Russia. The reply was: "A great European war will be our chance. It will show the bureaucracy to be quite incapable of managing the affairs of the nation in a crisis."

Efficiency.

Efficiency is no new invention. It is as old as intelligence itself. None realize efficiency so completely as the creative genius—our Darwins, Faradays, Edisons and Fords—and none so completely practice and exemplify working exploitatively. Genius itself, we are told, is the capability for taking infinite pains.—William H. Smith in Industrial Management.

Good Advice.

"What did the doctor say when Tom shot off some of his digits fooling with a loaded pistol?"

"He thoughtfully told him he should remember that fingers are good things always to keep on hand."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Making It Worse.

"Did you find counting sheep for four insomnia?"

"Yes, but it only made matters worse—the sheep reminded me of my butcher's bill."—Boston Transcript.

Home Cookery FOR REAL HEROES

Uncle Sam's Great Military Prize, the Medal of Honor.

NOT WON BY KEEB BRAVERY.

It Takes a Deed of Almost Superhuman Fearlessness to Gain This Coveted Badge, the Hardest to Win of All National War Decorations.

"Hardest to gain, fewest in numbers, the least known of the military decorations of honors of the world," sums up the medal of honor of the United States, the bit of ribbon and the piece of metal that are so eagerly coveted and highly prized by the soldiers and sailors of Uncle Sam.

When you see a man with the inconspicuous bronze star pinned to his coat by a blue ribbon on which are fifteen white stars you may know that he has done a deed that has placed his life in such jeopardy that escape from it was nearly a miracle.

The medal of honor was first authorized by congress in 1862 and was for noncommissioned officers and privates only. But in the following year the law was changed to extend the award to commissioned officers also. In all about 1,500 of the medals were presented for services in the war between the states, and it is a remarkable fact that 96 per cent of them went to private soldiers.

In its present form the medal of honor is a five pointed star with a medallion in the center bearing the head of Minerva and around it "United States of America" in relief. On each ray of the star is an oak leaf, and the points themselves are trefoil shaped. A laurel wreath in green enamel encircles the whole, and this wreath is surrounded by "Valor," which in turn is surrounded by an eagle that attaches the decoration to its ribbon.

Accompanying this medal there is a badge, or lapel button, hexagonal and made of blue silk with the thirteen original stars in white. The army medal is represented by a small blue button studded with stars, while the navy medal is represented by a small red, white and blue bowknot.

It was not until 1897 that regulations definitely came fixing the conditions under which the medal should be awarded. They emphasized the difficulty of winning the decoration and the great honor attaching to its possession.

"Medals of honor authorized by the act of congress approved March 3, 1863," say the regulations, "are awarded to officers and enlisted men in the name of congress for particular deeds of most distinguished gallantry in action. In order that the congressional medal of honor may be deserved, service must have been performed in action of such conspicuous character as to distinguish clearly the man for gallantry and intrepidity above his comrades, service that involved extreme jeopardy of life or the performance of extraordinary hazardous duty. Recommendations for the decoration will be judged by this standard of extraordinary merit, and incontestable proof of performance of the service will be exacted.

"Soldiers of the Union have ever displayed bravery in battle, else victories could not have been gained. But as courage and self sacrifice are the characteristics of every true soldier, such a badge of distinction as the congressional medal is not to be expected as the reward of conduct that does not clearly distinguish the soldier above other men whose bravery and gallantry have been proved in battle."

In other words, the medal of honor is a medal for superheroes, for men who not only risk their lives in some extraordinary way, but who display such intelligence in the action that it stands out as something apart from conduct in the line of duty. Executive orders prescribe as follows the way in which the medal may be gained:

The recommendations must be presented by some one other than the proposed recipient, one who is personally familiar with all the facts and circumstances claimed as justifying the award, but the application may be made by the one claiming to have earned it, in which case it will be in the form of a deposition reciting a narrative description of the distinguished service performed. Recommendations will be made by the commanding officer at the time of the action or by a soldier or an officer having personal cognizance of the act for which the badge of honor is claimed.

The regulations also provide for exhaustive examination of the circumstances in each case and for an investigation that removes every possibility of fraud. Affidavits from witnesses are required, and the system safeguarding the distinction is hedged about with innumerable restrictions. It may be taken for granted that a man who secures one of the coveted medals has earned it with interest.—New York Sun.

Akron and Rubber.

There are thirty or more rubber factories in and around Akron. Three of them are so vast that the visitor feels a bewilderment that merges into awe as he follows his guide hour after hour through titanic shops. These three colossal plants are said to represent 70 per cent of Akron's life, while Akron itself stands for 60 per cent of the total rubber production of the United States.—Edward Mott Woolley in McClure's.

The only thing that walks back from the tomb with the mourners and refuses to be buried is character.—W. M. Hunt.

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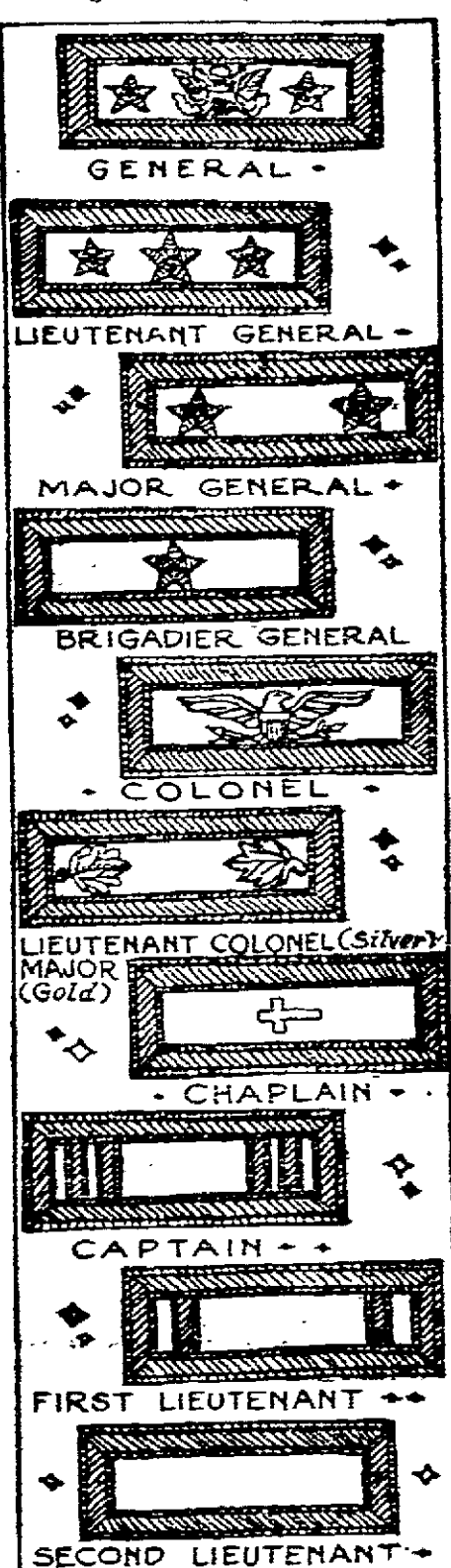
How to Tell the Rank of Our Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform

Stripes on Sleeves and Collars Denote What Branch of Service and What Office the Wearer Holds.

Streets of Cities and Towns Filled With Uniforms and Everybody Should Know What the Insignia Denote.

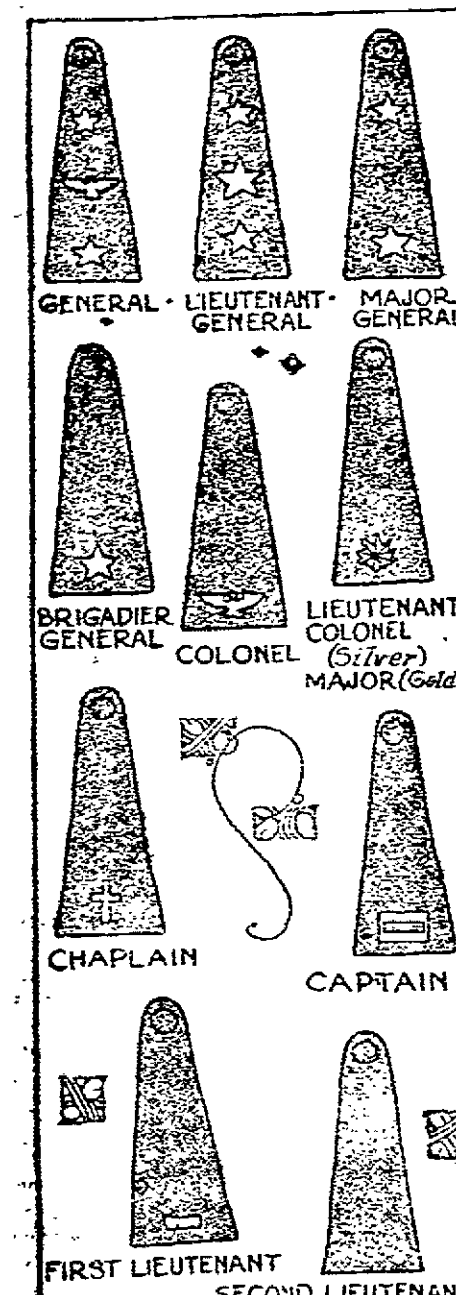
IN these martial days, when the eyes of the civilian nation are upon the army and navy, every one, from the boy scout and cadet to the girl in the gray and blue, and the girl in the gray and blue, should be anxious to know all about these two arms of the country's defense. With the streets of all cities and towns full of uniforms of both branches, the most obvious bit of knowledge to be first gained is how to

the more important in the way of emblems to mark rank, for in both army and navy there are minor sleeve and shoulder signs which denote particular callings in the services, such as gun

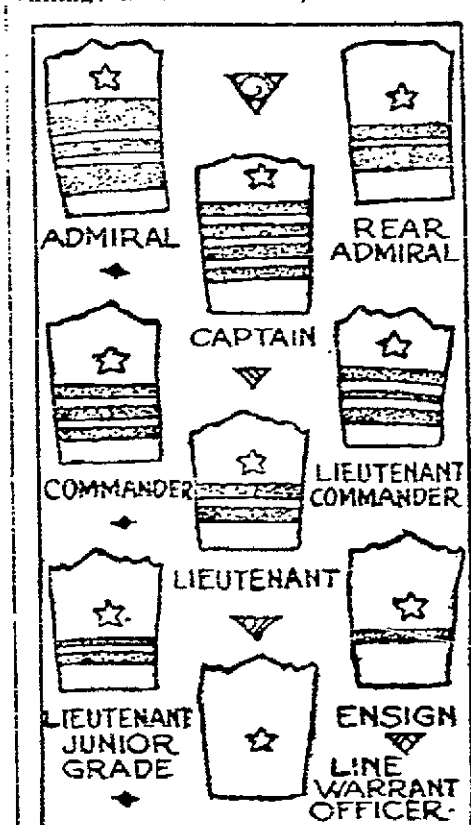


distinguish not only the more highly placed ones, but those who belong to the various divisions of the military and naval personnel.

With this end in view there is presented herewith a comprehensive series of insignia. As will be realized at a glance, it is no easy feat of memory to place all these accurately in one's

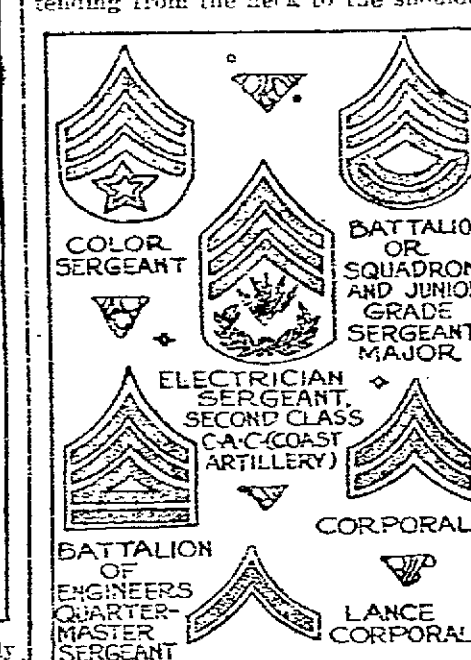


mind ready to be called forth when occasion arises, as it does many times in a stroll down almost any street but this is a small matter indeed compared with what must be memorized by the men who wear these insignia.



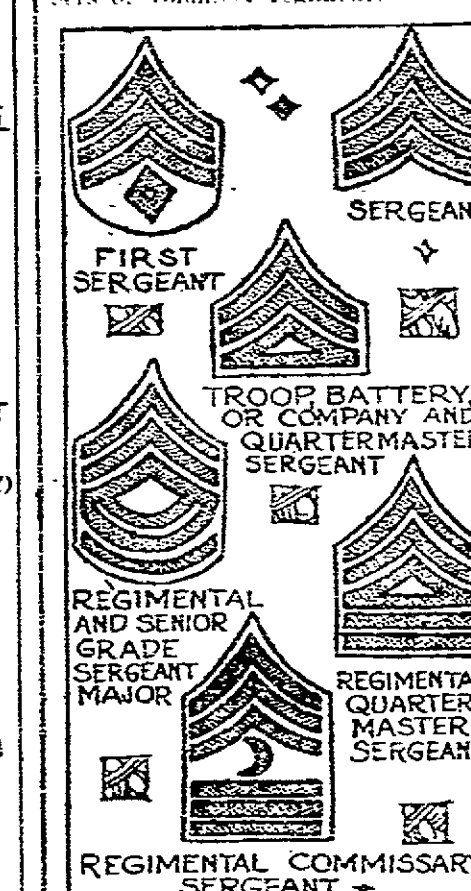
commanders, gun pointers, signal corps, hospital corps, professors of mathematics, civil engineers, medical corps, pharmacists, engineers of various sorts, mechanics, subsistence department, saddlers, farmers and artificers. The meaning of most of these insignia, however, is so plain as to need no explanation.

One row of symbols is worn extending from the neck to the shoulder



with uniforms of khaki, while the more elaborate ones are worn on the shoulder with uniforms of blue cloth. Most of the other insignia are found either on the neckband or sleeve.

Numbers on collar devices show to what regiment the wearer is attached. "Mithras" are distinguished from those of the regular army in that the former wear bronze initials of their state in addition to the devices shown, which are indicative of the branch of the service they are in, while the regulars wear the initials "U. S." Members of volunteer regiments wear the

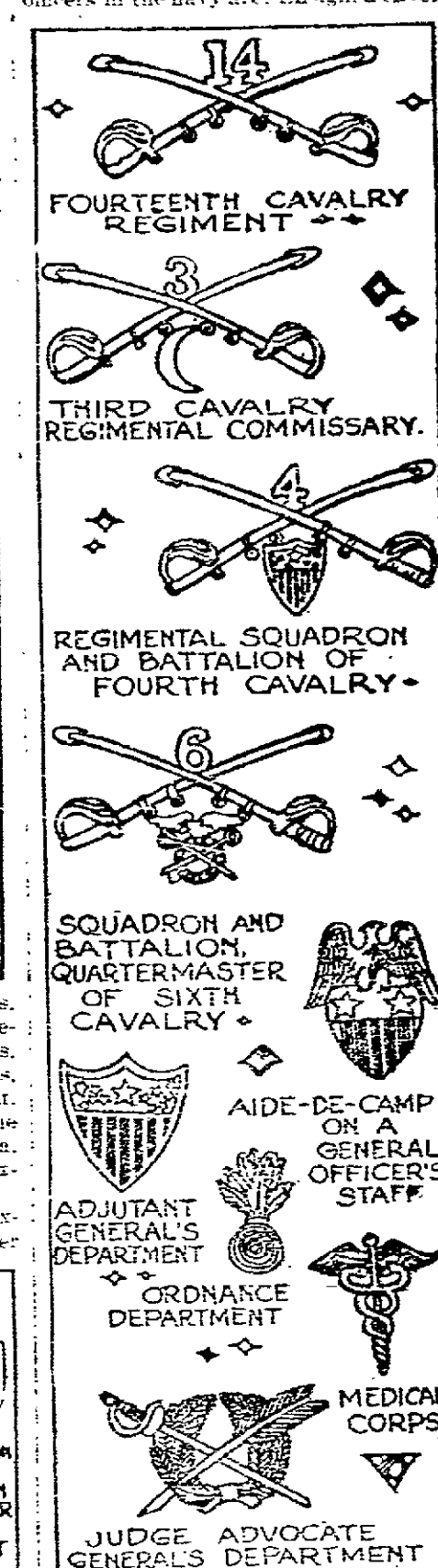


initials "U. S. V." When wearing the khaki uniform a second lieutenant is distinguished by a bronze coat of arms of the United States on his service cap and on his belt and a gold and black braided hat cord.

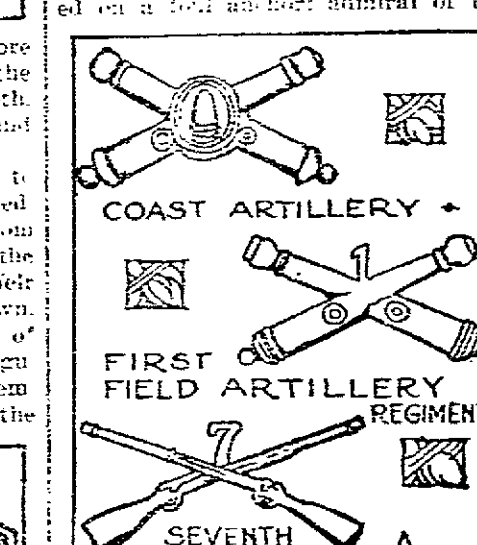
The wearing of colored hat cords, by the way, is a comparatively recent innovation in the army, and, since there are many more privates in any military organization than there are officers, it is perhaps as well to memorize the significance of these. Here it is in brief: Yellow for cavalry, light blue for infantry, red for artillery, maroon

for medical corps, black for all staff departments, red pipe with white for engineers' corps, black pipe with red for ordnance department, buff for quartermaster corps, salmon with white edge for signal corps. All commissioned officers wear a gold and black braided hat cord when wearing service hats, and the coat of arms of the United States is worn by all commissioned officers on hats, caps and belts.

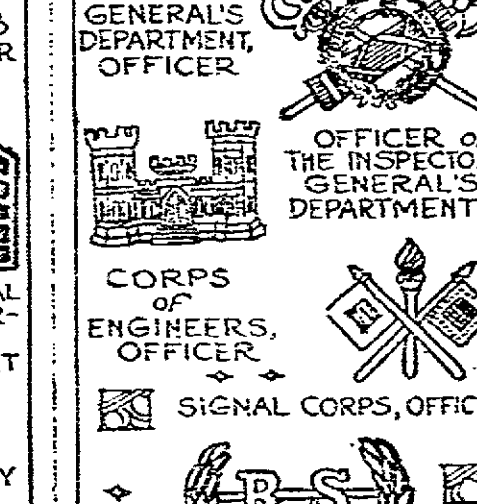
Collar ornaments of commissioned officers in the navy are: Ensign, a silver



anchors, junior lieutenant, silver bar and anchor; senior lieutenant, two bars and an anchor; senior lieutenant commander, a gold leaf commander; a silver leaf captain; a spread eagle; rear admiral, two silver stars, one of them surcharged on a gold anchor; vice admiral, three stars, an end one surcharged on a gold anchor; admiral, four silver stars, the rear one surcharged on a gold anchor; admiral of the



fleet, a rank held only by the late George Dewey, four silver stars. Rank insignia for the marine corps for commissioned officers are the same as the army for shoulder ornaments. The corps device, a globe surmounted by the eagle and backed by the fouled anchor, is worn on the collar. The sleeve insignia for full and mess dress are the same as the British Royal Horse artillery.



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BUYING OUR BONDS

Registered and Coupon Securities of the United States.

HOW THE TWO ISSUES DIFFER.

A Registered Bond Lost or Stolen Is Still Absolutely Safe For Its Legitimate Owner, Who Is Losing a Coupon Bond Is Like Losing Money.

When an investor buys a United States bond he has to choose between a registered or a coupon security. The "coupon" is usually a picture of a coupon which is cut out and placed in a pocket of the bond. The very notion of a coupon is the implication of the word "coupon" which is a receipt for a debt. And yet-and this is the point to be made-when a coupon is lost, it is not a loss of money. The coupon is a receipt for a debt, and the debt is still there. The coupon is a receipt for a debt, and the debt is still there. The coupon is a receipt for a debt, and the debt is still there.

What a Billion Means. If a railway train proceeding at the rate of a mile a minute had been at the dawn of the Christian era started around the earth on a straight track, its object being to run to the end of the world, it would have been necessary for that train to circle the earth 300 times, and it would not have come to the end of its journey until nearly New Year's eve, 1925. During its journey it would have seen the Saviour live and die; Rome rise, flourish and decay; Britain discovered and vanquished by the Roman legions, and London and Paris built; it would have witnessed the birth of Columbus, the discovery of America and have a couple of hundred years yet to continue. -Los Angeles Times.

Keeping Young. When Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was asked how she kept so young she replied that, though it may have been running for trains all her life, yet she is rather inclined to think that "mental activity and constitutional cheerfulness" are always responsible for keeping young.

A woman whose mind is active does not realize that she is not always at exactly the same age," said Dr. Shaw; "therefore she never grows old. It is not the mental activity that keeps her young; she is young. My advice to those who are growing old is to keep busy. The really important thing in life to me is to be so absorbed by a great fundamental principle and to be so inspired by a love of humanity that you forget everything else. This is the fountain of eternal youth."

He Was Forgetful. The poet La Fontaine was remarkably absent-minded. An instance of his forgetfulness is related in a little study of the poet's life by M. R. Pélissier. La Fontaine, he relates, had attended the funeral of one of his friends. Nevertheless, not very long afterward, his feet straying naturally toward the familiar doorstep, he went to call upon him. A shocked servant informed the poet that monsieur was no longer living. La Fontaine also was shocked, but presently recovering from his surprise murmured regretfully as he turned away: "True, true! I recollect I went to his funeral."

Follow Up Efficiencies. Immediately after any workers are started on standard time and bonds their efficiencies should be watched. If they do not soon become bums and if their efficiencies do not continuously improve until they regularly average about 100 per cent the cause of this failure should be investigated, and if it is found that the standard time is too short it should promptly be corrected. -G. H. Shepard in Industrial Management.

Suspicion. "Believe me, Grace, when I am away I am thinking every instant of your blue eyes and of your lovely fair hair." "Tut, tut! I am sure you said the same thing to another girl before me." "Grace, don't be cruel. I swear solemnly that you are wrong. The girl before you was dark." -Puck.

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Letters of Introduction. Letters of introduction should not be worded in too complimentary or highly flattering terms. As they are left unsealed and delivered in person it is embarrassing for the caller to deliver them. The letter should simply introduce the bearer, state that he is a friend and that any courtesy or entertainment shown him will be greatly appreciated.

"The strongest plume in wisdom's pinion is the memory of past folly." -Coleridge.

Are You Backing the Right Horse?

"Have you a young genius in your family?" asks the editor of the American Magazine. "Do the rest of you scribble and save in order to provide the best of everything for him? Do you make sacrifices so that he can have all the opportunities in the world to develop his powers?"

"If this interesting situation does not exist in your home it exists in some other home on your street. Anyway you have seen a case of it and wondered about the right and wrong of it, the wisdom or the folly of it. You have thought sometimes that to human beings, however brilliant, has a right to accept so much from others? Then there is often the question as to whether the favored one in such a family is really the most gifted one after all. It is quite possible if only one can say that William should come home from his musical studies in New York and let Mary go on with her art. There is no such thing as being sure that you have picked out the right genius to back."

What a Billion Means. If a railway train proceeding at the rate of a mile a minute had been at the dawn of the Christian era started around the earth on a straight track, its object being to run to the end of the world, it would have been necessary for that train to circle the earth 300 times, and it would not have come to the end of its journey until nearly New Year's eve, 1925. During its journey it would have seen the Saviour live and die; Rome rise, flourish and decay; Britain discovered and vanquished by the Roman legions, and London and Paris built; it would have witnessed the birth of Columbus, the discovery of America and have a couple of hundred years yet to continue. -Los Angeles Times.

Keeping Young. When Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was asked how she kept so young she replied that, though it may have been running for trains all her life, yet she is rather inclined to think that "mental activity and constitutional cheerfulness" are always responsible for keeping young.

A woman whose mind is active does not realize that she is not always at exactly the same age," said Dr. Shaw; "therefore she never grows old. It is not the mental activity that keeps her young; she is young. My advice to those who are growing old is to keep busy. The really important thing in life to me is to be so absorbed by a great fundamental principle and to be so inspired by a love of humanity that you forget everything else. This is the fountain of eternal youth."

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UNDERSEA TACTICS

The Scene in a Submarine When an Attack Is Planned.

WATCHING FOR THE SIGNAL.

A Dramatic Moment After the Enemy Is Located Until the Range Is Found and the Red Lights Flash the Order to Fire the Deadly Torpedoes.

A submarine is a maze of machinery. Unlike any other ship, she has two sets of driving engines—one oil and the other electric—and she is built with the latest regard for weight.

First let us say something about the engines. They are the most important part of the boat. At first gasoline engines, like those used on automobiles and motorboats, were installed in submarines. The Germans had them in some of the submarines that they used in the beginning of the war. We, too, used them. But as the gasoline engine was made bigger to meet the demand for increased power and speed it literally broke down. The Diesel engine had to be used. It was invented by Rudolf Diesel, a German engineer, while he was a student. In the Diesel engine air is sucked into the cylinder and subjected to such pressure by the piston that it becomes intensely hot. Then a little oil is squirted in. At once the oil vapor ignites and the mixture of oil vapor and high-pressure compressed air expands with explosive suddenness. The Diesel is the most efficient type of engine ever invented, utilizing as it does about 30 per cent of the energy in the fuel as contrasted with only 13 per cent in the best steam engines. But it also uses air. In other words, it breathes. When a submarine is under water the crew must keep alive by breathing what air they can obtain from tanks. They have enough for not more than thirty-six hours.

So it becomes necessary to equip a submarine with electric motors fed by storage batteries. As soon as a submarine dives the breathing Diesel engine is cut out and the electric motor switched in. Like the policeman's in Gilbert's song, the life of a submarine sailor is not a happy one. The quarters are necessarily so cramped that it is difficult to provide ordinary ship comforts. The officers have cots and the crew hammocks for sleeping. In our new boats lockers are provided, so that fresh meat and vegetables can be served. In addition, there is a dry food supply sufficient for five days. At sea the crew is put on a daily fresh water allowance. To bathe the men must jump over the side.

Even when the boat is running on the surface the ventilation is poor. The proprietor of a New York sweatshop who did not provide his workmen with any more air than the men in a submarine breathe would be arrested. When the boat is submerged the nauseating oil odor, the battery fumes and the vitiated air exhaled from a score of lungs make one wonder why every one is not sick. As a matter of fact, seasickness produced by these conditions is common enough.

What is the scene within a submarine when an attack is made? A German officer of the U-26 gave this account of an attack on an unarmed British warship:

"The boat is cleared for action. The flagpole is taken down. Part of the bridge is folded up and lashed. The periscope is elevated. The hatch through the combined bridge and conning tower is tightly closed. The motors cease their endless song. From now on electricity will drive us until we rise to the surface again. "A young lieutenant is posted at the periscope and looks for the enemy. The sailors take their position near the torpedoes. The interior of the boat is lighted with two small electric bulbs. They do not clear the gloom. Everywhere is the smell of stale oil. It is impossible to speak with the din of the machinery and of the thrashing water.

"From time to time the officer in command of the torpedoes looks at his watch, which he wears on his wrist, or at the compass. Intently the men all watch a signal board in front of them on the side of the boat. Suddenly we start to forget the heat, the foul air, the discomfort. In small lightning letters the word 'Attention' flashes up on the board. The commanding officer grasps the lever which will release the first torpedo. The men prepare to launch the second as soon as the first is discharged. Half a second later and the red letters on the board say 'Fire.' The lever is jerked, and the torpedo leaps out. There is a short metallic click and the noise of the water rushing into the empty tube. The second torpedo is at once released. A few seconds later, and the interior of the submarine looks as before the attack began."

"But what of the first torpedo? We hear only the noise of the motors. We wait. Nothing happens. Then suddenly we are all thrown in a heap by the shaking of the boat. Then the boat rolls as before. The regular purring of the motors is heard. We are on our way home. The attack succeeded." -Popular Science Monthly.

His Worst Fears. "Flu-dub-Why do you watch young Grotto so closely? Are you afraid he is going to elope with your daughter? Poore No; I'm afraid he isn't—Life.

Scatter sunshine, make days brighter and harden labor.

LOW BLOOD PRESSURE.

First Aid to Those Suffering From Hemorrhage or Shock.

One hears a great deal about the danger of high blood pressure, but not much about the danger of too low a pressure. Yet the latter may be very swiftly fatal. It results often from shock, as well as from severe loss of blood. But there is a very simple means of giving temporary relief, which every one should know, since such knowledge might often be the means of saving life.

A diastolic pressure of fifty millimeters is critical. For the blood tends to accumulate in the abdomen, but death may be avoided if immediate means be taken to raise the internal pressure. A late number of La Revue gives the following directions:

"The wounded person in whom arterial pressure is low should be placed immediately on an overlying table heated by electricity, with his feet elevated for an hour or more some thirty millimeters above one and one-quarter inches higher than his head. If the diastolic pressure remains below eighty millimeters an injection of isotonic serum should be made and if necessary repeated. If the pressure does not remain sufficiently high after the second injection another injection is made of adrenalin into a vein, preferably a vein near the head."

It will be noted that the first part of these directions can be carried out by any one. The application of warmth and the raising of the patient's feet higher than his head. This is so important and so efficacious that the famous French physician and research scientist, Dr. Charles Ribet, has made it a practice in his lectures to students to give them the striking object lesson of a dog which had been bled almost to the point of exhaustion. So that death was imminent, being instantly revived by this simple expedient of changing its position. When he was apparently dead while the head remained higher than the extremities, as soon as the head was lowered the animal life returned.

First aid to the injured, therefore, suffering from hemorrhage or shock is to place the victim on a mattress or rug and raise the feet slightly higher than the head. -Review of Reviews.

Stepping Stones to Success. Picture what you want. Visualize it. Dramatize it. Rehearse it. Make your mental picture clear. Fix its position on it. See it over and over a thousand times.

Improve it; empower it. Put your inspiration into it. Have dynamic interest in it. Awaken your sleeping genius. Expect success; laugh at failure. Be confident and poised. Rest in your omniscience.—Nautlius.

Sovereigns in Bolivia. Bolivia has a strange connection with Great Britain in the fact that the English sovereign is the standard gold coin. This is minted from local gold at the capital of the country, La Paz, along with the Peruvian half sovereign, which also is legal tender. Although Bolivia is as yet quite a "new" country and has not had time to adopt a coinage of her own, she has found an opportunity of establishing state monopolies on alcohol, spirituous liquors and tobacco, rendering the prohibition of them at any time an easy matter. -London Chronicle.

What Can Be Done in One Day. "Every day is such a usual occurrence that its true significance does not come home to us," says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. "We get so used to our days that we are blind to their universal possibilities.

"In the beginning one-sixth of the whole world was made in a day, yet how many of us feel that we can do one-sixth, or even one-hundredth, of all the things we ought to do in one day?"

"Within one day the battle of Waterloo and the battle of the Marne were won. How about all the days between? A man can change the fortune of his entire life in a day."

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Didn't Do It. "Platters! He's always knocking the market down."

Caught in His Trap. "I am in an embarrassing situation," declared Judge Hubbard, former member of congress.

Musical Note. Mrs. Jones loves my daughter's music and she loves my husband's. Neither of them, not at all, but I can't tell one from another—Life.

The employee who has a horror of working overtime will never own the business. -Newark.

G. W. WEAVER & SON

July Clearance Sale

About 5000 yds. Fancy Printed and Woven, Stripe Voiles 12 1-2c.
Reduced from 18 cents.

2000 yds. 36 & 40 in. Fancy Printed Voiles - 19c
Reduced from 25 and 30 cents.

300 yds. Finest Fancy Voiles - 25c
Reduced from 50 and 75 cents.

1200 yds. Sport Skirtings - 15 & 25c
Reduced from 25 and 50 cents.

In Piques, Gabardines, Poplins and Pongees.

50 Fancy Sport Wash Skirts--- Lowered Prices.

Were \$3.00 Now \$1.95; Were \$2.25 Now \$1.65.
Were 3.75 Now 2.65; Were 1.39 Now 1.00.

12 Silk Dresses in Taffeta and Georgette, Peau de Cygne, Messaline &c.

Were \$15.00 to \$20.00 Now \$11.90
Were \$12.00 Now \$8.90.

60 White and Fancy Voile Dresses, Much under Value

\$12.00 Reduced	\$10.00 Reduced	\$8.50 Reduced	\$6.00 Reduced
\$9.90	\$7.90	\$5.90	\$4.90

TAILORED SUITS and COATS, Much under Price

In Every Department of the store will be found certain items much under REGULAR VALUE.

Clean Up on Linoleum Short Lengths, Bring your sizes.
Many items in the Carpet Department, UNDER PRICE

SOUTHERN SITES BEST FOR CAMPS

Mild Winters Enable Men to Work Out of Doors Continually.

HAVE PLENTY OF FRESH AIR

Much of the Time Not Taken Up by Training Will Be Devoted to Recreation—This Is of Great Value to the Men in Attaining Mental Alertness. Long Autumn Coming Soon.

Major General Gorges, surgeon general of the army, met the criticism of those who are opposed to the establishment of training camps in the south by announcing that the best sites in the country had been picked and that no man qualified to judge of their value from a military standpoint would think of using northern localities for such purposes.

"I am strongly in favor of sites in the south for training camps because of health advantages to the men," Major General Gorges said.

"The outstanding fact is that men trained in the south will have weather conditions permitting their being out of doors practically all of every day," he continued. "In certain regions, wisely chosen for our national guard camps, rain is scarce in the winter, when the heaviest training will be done, and at night soldiers there will sleep in quarters where there is free air circulation.

Plenty of Fresh Air.
"Plenty of fresh air all the time means that any germs which may be about are kept on the move and have slight chance to increase. Fresh air and health are synonymous in military as well as in civil life.

"There is, of course, a military advantage involved beyond the fundamental gain of having soldiers physically fit for their work. It is obvious that men in training should have the maximum hours per day and days per week for drill and exercise.

"And there is no doubt that a soldier who has been in a given time devoted to training under good weather conditions than from the same amount of training in surroundings of physical discomfort induced by severe cold, for such discomfort tends to distract the soldier's attention from his work.

"Much of the time that is not taken up by drill and other definite military work will be available for recreation. The commission on training camp activities has undertaken to provide a coach and director of recreational work for each camp. Outdoor games, field sports, etc., should be an important contribution to the ideal of physical perfection set for the soldiers.

"Outdoor games and contests also have a value for the men in attaining the mental alertness which is quite in opposition to the sluggishness that is apt to result from the indoor life necessitated by a harsher climate.

"The few weeks of summer weather which soldiers in the south may encounter will be more than offset by the long autumn and mild winter."

GIRL "SAMMY" SENT HOME.

Dressed in Khaki, She Was Found Aboard a Transport in Mid-ocean.

Transformed from a khaki and short haired, scoldish Sammy or at least a near enough approach to one to deceive the casual eye into a smart looking ultra feminine young matron, Mrs. Hazel Blanton Carter, the girl who nearly got into the trenches, has returned to her home at Douglas, Ariz.

Mrs. Carter, who smuggled herself aboard a transport with her husband, Corporal John Carter of an infantry command, was sent back on a transport which arrived at an Atlantic port several days ago.

"I nearly got away with being a soldier," she laughed. "I marched aboard the transport at Douglas without my husband's knowledge and got to the port from where I sailed without being detected. If I had raised my voice when an officer was around they might not have found me out at all. It was very pleasant to come on the transport. We did not see a single submarine. They would not let me land. But from the ship I could see the camps of the American soldiers. I begged them to let me stay over there as a nurse, but they refused, and so here I am back again."

Mrs. Carter stated that her husband knew nothing of her acts until the transport was near Chicago. Then, she said, he wanted her to return home. But she kept out of his sight, she declared, until she was at the ship. She said she was a day or two from Douglas, Ariz., when she learned that her husband had been sent back to the States. She said she was a day or two from Douglas, Ariz., when she learned that her husband had been sent back to the States.

Mrs. Carter is small, vivacious and twenty-two years old. She was married at Douglas, December, 1916.

Another War Economy.
Less money, fewer and smaller buttons on your "kown" for women, which will run to blouses and tunics.

One of Life's Compensations.
It is one of the most beautiful compensations of this life, that no man can sincerely try to help another without helping himself.

His Thirteenth Birdman Dropped

By ALAN HINSDALE

John Ellison was of the third generation of an Irish revolutionist who after the suppression of the revolt in Ireland found it necessary to emigrate. John's grandfather came to America, married an American woman, and a daughter of his married William Ellison, an Englishman.

Johnny was sent over to England to be educated and came back very enthusiastic over the English people. The consequence was that when the great world's war broke out he went over to fight under the imperial British flag.

The only person toward whom John felt a real enmity was Elmer Treat, whose grandfather came from Germany. The two youngsters had been enemies; but, as luck would have it, they split on a girl, and though neither felt sure he had gained the advantage over the other, the rivalry separated them. Whether or not it broke their friendship this story will tell.

Johnny thought he could serve the fatherland of his ancestors—he considered himself an American, and an American only—in the flying corps. He therefore went to London and after a course of instruction that fitted him to make a bird of himself was sent to the front for active duty. At first he was sent up into the air to locate the enemy's guns and signal their position, but after a year at that kind of service he was made a member of the fighting corps.

When Johnny left America for the war he did so partly because he had been refused by Alice Weatherby. This was the girl that he and Elmer Treat had split upon. Whether Treat had won where he had failed he did not know, but he felt very bitter toward his former friend, because he presumed that Treat had taken unfair advantage of him. But was there ever a rivalry wherein one party did not consider that the other had used unfair means? It is the girl who throws the apple of discord between them.

One day John Ellison went up to get his thirteenth aeroplane. He had brought down twelve and had been duly decorated by the government.

John set out about 10 o'clock of a spring morning. As he rose about the treetops he heard the birds singing below him and wondered if they were not jealous of the invasion of their element. On reaching the height he desired he started toward the enemy's lines. Far in the distance he saw either an aeroplane or a bird, but his practiced eye soon told him that it was the former. Nor was it long before the aeroplane appeared to be heading for John.

When the two came to within a mile of each other each seemed to realize that he was singled out for a fight. They circled about each other, either for observation or for position, neither appearing to care to come to quarters close enough for a fight. John, who was armed with a long range gun, sent a shot by way of opening the scrimmage, but it either fell short or went wild. His enemy did not seem ready for reply.

The combatants were not near enough to distinguish each other's faces, or if they were they were too much covered for them to do so. Presently the stranger suddenly veered from his course and, putting on all speed, made straight for his enemy's machine. John swerved, and the other passed him on the flank, both firing at the same time. Neither man was hurt, but the bodies of both aeroplanes received several bullets.

Now as they dashed past each other Johnny got a view of his enemy, much as he might see it by a flash of lightning. There was something about it that reminded him of his former friend and subsequent enemy who he had believed had acted unfairly with reference to Alice Weatherby. Nonsense! There were a thousand to one chances against his meeting Elmer Treat anywhere on terra firma in Europe and a million to one that he would not meet him a thousand feet up in the air. Nevertheless that brief glimpse he had got of the man in the other machine was marvelously suggestive of Elmer.

But Johnny was fighting for life and realized fully that all his faculties should be exercised in taking the life of the man who was bent on killing him. Besides, the fact that his enemy reminded him of the man he believed had injured him with the woman he loved did not tend to extinguish in him the madness of war. Taking advantage of a turn the other made, in which he exposed himself favorably for a shot, Johnny fired at him and saw him instantly collapse.

"Thank heaven!" said John. "I've passed my thirteenth!"

The enemy's aeroplane began to sink slowly in a spiral. John could not be sure whether or not the man in her had any control over her or not. Slowly she circled till she reached an open space in the rear of the British lines devoid of troops. John followed, struck the ground near him and, when he ceased to move, alighted and ran over to the other aeroplane.

He found Elmer Treat dead.

A revulsion came over John Ellison.

"Curse my thirteenth!" he cried bitterly. "I have killed my chum!"

Ellison asked to be transferred from the flying corps and later was wounded on terra firma. He was discharged and returned to America. But he did not marry Alice Weatherby.

She Does.

A girl may not let you kiss her, but the chances are she appreciates your wanting to—Times.

RALSTON

MEN Who Wish to AVOID the Common Place in SHOES.

Will be interested in our Ralston Shoes. We can promise you new and individual Style's which have the Customary RALSTON skilled workmanship and comfortable fitting qualities.

It will be to you advantage to get acquainted with RALSTONS Now.

O. H. LESTZ,
THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES
Corner Square & Carlisle Sts.

PHOTOPLAY

"THE CHALLENGE"

Quarrier, a young civil engineer, is sent to jail through a well planned trick that an enemy has played on him. Upon being released from jail he goes west only to find his enemy, who has stolen \$50,000 from a young lady for whom he has been appointed guardian. It is through this that Quarrier corners the man and wins the hand of the young lady.

PATRIA No. 14. In two parts featuring Mrs. Vernon Castle. This number is full of action.

ADULTS 10 CENTS

CHILDREN 5 CENTS

Cut out and mail to Gettysburg Chapter, Red Cross, Gettysburg, Pa.

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Make All Checks Payable to C. W. STOCK, Treas.

Date

I hereby apply for membership in the class checked below and enclose the sum of..... Dollars (\$.....) therefor.

Please check class desired and be sure to write name legibly

[] Annual Member	-	-	-	\$1
[] *Subscribing Member . . . annually	-	-	-	2
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[] *Sustaining Member . . . annually	-	-	-	10
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IMPORTANT—Memberships in classes starred (*) above include annual subscriptions to the American Red Cross Magazine, handsomely illustrated, published monthly.

For Sale

1915 HUDSON 6-40

Seven passenger Automobile.

1914 HUDSON 6-54

Seven passenger Automobile.

These cars have been rebuilt and are in good condition.

S. G. BIGHAM,
BIGLERVILLE.

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Prices at the Gettysburg warehouse, corrected daily by C. Milton Wolf, Jr., successor to J. Geo. Wolf's Sons Co.

Rye	.....	\$1.05
Corn	.....	.....
.....		
Retail Home Oats	.....	.35
Flour	.....	\$12.40
White Middlings	.....	\$2.80
Red Middlings	.....	\$2.40
Baled Straw	.....	.75
Timothy Hay	.....	\$1.00
Plaster	.....	\$8.50
Cement	.....	\$2.00
Home Flour	.....	\$15.00
Western Flour	.....	\$14.00
Cotton Seed Meal	.....	\$2.60
Coarse Spring Bran	.....	\$2.00
Hard Packed Bran	.....	\$2.00
Green Cross Feed	.....	\$2.75
Corn	.....	\$1.50
Western Oats	.....	.90
Sicereen	.....	\$2.25
New Oxford Dairy Feed	.....	\$2.55

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mrs. J. William Garlach
has taken the undertaking business of her late husband.

At 56 Chambersburg, St. Gettysburg

FAIRFIELD, Pa. (Phone 1000) in charge of

OLONDON ALLISON

75 CENTS
ROUND TRIP

31st ANNUAL
LUTHERAN
RE-UNION

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Thursday, JULY 26.

Special Train leaves Gettysburg 9:01 A. M. Return leaves Pen Mar Park 5:50 P. M.

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See Flyers. Consult Ticket Agents.
Enjoy an Outing in the Mountains.

OYLER & SPANGLER

The Oldest Established Hide and Fertilizer Dealers in Adams County

We remove dead stock within a radius of 20 miles and pay you for them.

Our prompt service in this line will please YOU.

We will be able to supply you with fertilizer, sawdust, and other goods to be filled this fall. They are worth shipping.

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SPECIAL Smith's Hat Shop

Is Sacrificing its Trimmed Hats and Shapes

To make room for new stock

MUSIC AND CANDY

All the Popular Songs of the Day

A fine new Huntington English finish Piano for sale.

13 CHAMBERSBURG ST.

TORE OPEN NIGHTS. 100 DOLLARS WELCOME

G. W. WEAVER & SON

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Much of the Time Not Taken Up by Training Will Be Devoted to Recreation—This Is of Great Value to the Men in Attaining Mental Alertness. Long Autumn Coming Soon.

Major General Gorgas, surgeon general of the army, met the criticism of those who are opposed to the establishment of training camps in the south by announcing that the best sites in the country had been picked and that no man qualified to judge of their value from a military standpoint would think of using northern localities for such purposes.

"I am strongly in favor of sites in the south for training camps because of health advantages to the men," Major General Gorgas said.

"The outstanding fact is that men trained in the south will have weather conditions permitting their being out of doors practically all of every day," he continued. "In certain regions, wisely chosen for our national guard camps, rain is scarce in the winter, when the heaviest training will be done, and at night soldiers there will sleep in quarters where there is free air circulation.

Plenty of Fresh Air.

"Plenty of fresh air all the time means that any germs which may be about are kept on the move and have slight chance to increase. Fresh air and health are synonymous in military as well as in civil life.

"There is, of course, a military advantage involved beyond the fundamental gain of having soldiers physically fit for their work. It is obvious that men in training should have the maximum hours per day and days per week for drill and exercise.

"And there is no doubt that a soldier gets more out of a given time devoted to training under good weather conditions than from the same amount of training in surroundings of physical discomfort induced by severe cold, for such discomfort tends to distract the soldier's attention from his work.

"Much of the time that is not taken up by drill and other definite military work will be available for recreation. The commission on training camp activities has undertaken to provide a coach and director of recreational work for each camp. Outdoor games, field sports, etc., should be an important contribution to the ideal of physical perfection set for the soldiers.

"Outdoor games and contests also have a value for the men in attaining the mental alertness which is quite in opposition to the sluggishness that is apt to result from the indoor life necessitated by a harsher climate.

"The few weeks of summer weather which soldiers in the south may encounter will be more than offset by the long autumn and mild winter."

GIRL "SAMMY" SENT HOME.

Dressed in Khaki, She Was Found Aboard a Transport in Mid-ocean.

Transformed from a khaki clad, short haired, slender Sammy (or at least a near enough approach to one to deceive the casual eye) into a smart looking ultra feminine young matron, Mrs. Hazel Blumser Carter, "the girl who nearly got into the trenches," has returned to her home at Douglas, Ariz.

Mrs. Carter, who smuggled herself aboard a transport with her husband, Corporal John Carter of an infantry command, was sent back on a transport which arrived at an Atlantic port several days ago.

"I nearly got away with being a soldier," she laughed. "I marched aboard the troop train at Douglas without my husband's knowledge and got to the port from which we sailed without being detected. If I hadn't raised my voice when an officer was around they might not have found me out at all. It was very pleasant, but tame on the transport. We didn't see a single submarine. They would not let me land. But from the deck I could see the camps of the American soldiers. I begged them to let me stay over there as a nurse, but they refused, and so here I am back again."

Mrs. Carter insisted that her husband knew nothing of her acts until the troop train was near Chicago. Then, she said, he wanted her to return home. But she kept out of his sight, she declared, until she was aboard ship and the vessel was a day or two from port. Dispatches from Douglas, however, say her husband got the uniform and rehearsed her two weeks in the manual of arms. The dispatches added that other soldiers of Corporal Carter's regiment knew of her presence. The husband's stripes were taken from him on shipboard, Mrs. Carter said.

Mrs. Carter is small, vivacious and twenty-two years old. She was married at Douglas in December, 1916.

Another War Economy.

Less seams and fewer and smaller buttons on new "war gowns" for women, which will run to blouses and tunics.

One of Life's Compensations.

It is one of the most beautiful compensations of this life, that no man can sincerely try to help another without helping himself.

His Thirteenth Birdman Dropped

By ALAN HINSDALE

John Ellison was of the third generation of an Irish revolutionist who after the suppression of the revolt in Ireland found it necessary to emigrate. John's grandfather came to America, married an American woman, and a daughter of his married William Ellison, an Englishman.

Johnny was sent over to England to be educated and came back very enthusiastic over the English people. The consequence was that when the great world's war broke out he went over to fight under the Imperial British flag.

The only person toward whom John felt a real enmity was Elmer Treat, whose grandfather came from Germany. The two as youngsters had been chums; but, as luck would have it, they split on a girl, and, though neither felt sure he had gained the advantage over the other, the rivalry separated them. Whether or not it broke their friendship this story will tell.

Johnny thought he could serve the fatherland of his ancestors—he considered himself an American, and an American only—in the flying corps. He therefore went to London and after a course of instruction that fitted him to make a bird of himself was sent to the front for active duty. At first he was sent up into the air to locate the enemy's guns and signal their position, but after a year at that kind of service he was made a member of the fighting corps.

When Johnny left America for the war he did so partly because he had been refused by Alice Weatherby. This was the girl that he and Elmer Treat had split upon. Whether Treat had won where he had failed he did not know, but he felt very bitter toward his former friend, because he presumed that Treat had taken unfair advantage of him. But was there ever a rivalry wherein one party did not consider that the other had used unfair means? It is the girl who throws the apple of discord between them.

One day John Ellison went up to get his thirteenth aeroplane. He had brought down twelve and had been duly decorated by the government.

John set out about 10 o'clock of a spring morning. As he rose about the treetops he heard the birds singing below him and wondered if they were not jealous of the invasion of their element. On reaching toward the enemy's lines. Far in the distance he saw either an aeroplane or a bird, but his practiced eye soon told him that it was the former. Nor was it long before the aeroplane appeared to be heading for John.

When the two came to within a mile of each other each seemed to realize that he was singled out for a fight. They circled about each other, either for observation or for position, neither appearing to care to come to quarters close enough for a fight. John, who was armed with a long range gun, sent a shot by way of opening the scrimmage, but it either fell short or went wild. His enemy did not seem ready for reply.

The combatants were not near enough to distinguish each other's faces, or if they were they were too much covered for them to do so. Presently the stranger suddenly veered from his course and, putting on all speed, made straight for his enemy's machine. John swerved, and the other passed him on the flank, both firing at the same time. Neither man was hurt, but the bodies of both aeroplanes received several bullets.

Now as they dashed past each other Johnny got a view of his enemy, much as he might see it by a flash of lightning. There was something about it that reminded him of his former friend and subsequent enemy who he had believed had acted unfairly with reference to Alice Weatherby. Nonsense! There were a thousand to one chances against his meeting Elmer Treat anywhere on terra firma in Europe and a million to one that he would not meet him a thousand feet up in the air. Nevertheless that brief glimpse he had got of the man in the other machine was marvelously suggestive of Elmer.

But Johnny was fighting for life and realized fully that all his faculties should be exercised in taking the life of the man who was bent on killing him. Besides, the fact that his enemy reminded him of the man he believed had injured him with the woman he loved did not tend to extinguish in him the madness of war. Taking advantage of a turn the other made, in which he exposed himself favorably for a shot, Johnny fired at him and saw him instantly collapse.

"Thank heaven!" said John. "I've passed my thirteenth!"

The enemy's aeroplane began to sink slowly in a spiral. John could not be sure whether or not the man in her had any control over her or not. Slowly she circled till she reached an open space in the rear of the British lines devoid of troops. John followed, struck the ground near him and, when he ceased to move, alighted and ran over to the other aeroplane.

He found Elmer Treat dead.

A revulsion came over John Ellison.

"Curse my thirteenth!" he cried bitterly. "I have killed my chum!"

Ellison asked to be transferred from the flying corps and later was wounded on terra firma. He was discharged and returned to America. But he did not marry Alice Weatherby.

She Does.

A girl may not let you kiss her, but the chances are she appreciates your wanting to—Times.

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